FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEED FOR FORMAL NON-USE OF FORCE TREATY STRESSED

PM251222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by V. Kelin: "Treaty Basis for Non-Use of Force" -- first paragraph is editorial note]

[Text] The author of this article, who had been concerned with elaborating the problems of disarmament and detente, died the other day. This article is the last in the series of his writings on the key questions of international life.

It is not the first time that the thoughts of humanity and all those who are guided by common sense in international affairs have turned to the question of ensuring that states do not use military force against each other and maintain peaceful relations. However, the attention devoted to this problem has never been more intense than today, when a sharp deterioration in the international situation has occurred and tension is nearing the danger point. Today the hopes that the situation can be remedied and security in and beyond Europe safeguarded are linked first and foremost with the policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

The USSR, together with its Warsaw Pact allies, does not merely recognize the complexity and danger of the situation that has arisen through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist forces, primarily the United States. Our countries are submitting a deeply well-founded and integral action program. This is a package of realistic proposals. They are aimed at curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, at disarmament, and at averting the threat of nuclear war. They open up the possibility of introducing the principles of the non-use of force into international relations on a treaty basis, returning to detente, and maintaining normal relations among states with different social systems on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

The socialist countries' political will to strengthen the cause of peace and the peoples' security has been expressed in a number of documents, above all the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee. A major new initiative -- the Warsaw Pact states' appeal to the NATO states regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations -- follows the same line. This document, adopted by the participants in the Budapest session of the Foreign Ministers Committee and presented in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry to ambassadors from the NATO countries on 7 May, creates serious possibilities for putting the question of concluding the treaty on a practical footing.

The proposal for concluding the treaty was first formulated at the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee. The development of events in the international arena makes the proposal all the more urgent. Realistically-minded politicians and broad sections of the public comprehend how sharply the situation in Europe and beyond would improve if the states comprising the two largest military-political groupings succeeded in agreeing on the mutual non-use of force and maintenance of peaceful relations.

The socialist countries have done a great deal of work to explain their proposals during bilateral contacts with representatives of other states. At the same time they have taken a responsible and attentive approach to all constructive ideas and considerations expressed by the other side on the crux of the question. This all provides a foundation for stating that the idea of concluding a treaty is making headway.

We recall also that the USSR, supported by the other socialist countries, submitted a package of specific proposals at the Stockholm conference, including the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

Just what are the obstacles in the way of this treaty?

Primarily, Washington and its NATO allies have clearly been striving to put off responding. Needless to say, it was no simple matter to reject "out of hand" the possibility that states would commit themselves to no first use of nuclear or conventional armaments against each other -- in other words, to the non-use of force at all. So they stalled, and meantime continued to stuff their powder dumps with mass-destruction weaponry.

Here they used the already hackneyed formula: "We are giving it the closest scrutiny." That was the answer that came from official NATO circles in response to the socialist countries' aforesaid treaty proposal. "We intend to closely scrutinize the Warsaw Pact countries' message to the NATO states," was, REUTERS reported, the way that the U.S. representative in NATO reacted to the Warsaw Pact states' appeal.

The need to carefully study other countries' documents and proposals is understandable. But sometimes you get the impression that in NATO circles it is turned into an end in itself, or else a means of hindering a reduction in the pitch of tension or the elimination of the nuclear danger.

They also try to erect barriers of so-called "packages" in the path of the proposed treaty. Here they state that the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations could be discussed in principle, but only, for example, "in the context of the specific measures" put forward by the United States and its allies at Stockholm.

That condition is hardly conducive to the creation of trust and the easing of military conflict. And it is put forward virtually as a prerequisite.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, advocate combining extensive steps of a political and international law nature with military-technical measures. In this instance, however, the NATO countries would like to combine them with specific measures of a technical nature termed "transparency," which it is not proposed to apply to a single inch of U.S. territory and which they are clearly intending to use to achieve unilateral advantages.

Attempts are made to call the treaty proposal itself into question. The rhetorical question of whether there is actually a need for a treaty is being posed. After all, they say, there is the UN Charter, which already contains a commitment by the organization's members to the non-use of force.

Naturally, the Warsaw Pact countries are not casting doubt on either the UN Charter as a whole or the proposals it contains. However, they consider the United Nations' effectiveness in carrying out its tasks in the international security sphere, which are enshrined by the Charter, to be now insufficient. Consequently, additional efforts are required from all those interested in improving the political climate in the world.

When the Charter was signed the two opposing military-political groupings -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- did not exist and there was no situation like the one we are currently encountering. The socialist countries' proposal focuses states' attention on the danger that has arisen and impels them to take realistic political and juridical steps capable of creating a more favorable atmosphere in relations among states.

Without undermining the UN Charter, the conclusion of the proposed treaty would promote the more effective fulfillment of the commitments to the non-use of force that it contains. Moreover, the socialist countries' proposal is not merely a matter of the non-use of military force, but also of maintaining peaceful relations. This all promotes the implementation of the UN Charter's objectives taking modern realities into account.

The existence of the UN Charter was no obstacle to the inclusion of a commitment on the non-use of force in the bilateral treaties of the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR with the FRG. After all, it is well known that these documents were of pivotal importance in achieving positive changes in Europe when the detente period began.

Similarly, the Warsaw Pact countries' new proposal does not contravene the Helsinki Final Act. On the contrary, its implementation would fully correspond to the decision of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to implement in every possible way and in every forum considered appropriate the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force in relations with each other. The new treaty would give this principle the force of international law, the force of a treaty. It would thus fully correspond to the criterion of continuity with regard both to the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

People in the West sometimes cite the fact that there is no need to enshrine a commitment to the non-use of military force in a treaty. It is sufficient, they say, for the Warsaw Pact countries to issue a unilateral declaration similar, say, to the formula contained in the declaration of the December 1983 NATO Council session, which reads: "Our weapons will never be used except in response to an attack." However, this statement is vague in nature and has no force in international law. It can best be viewed as a declaration of intent.

In contrast to this it is proposed to conclude an international treaty imposing clear and identical legal commitments on all its signatories on a reciprocal basis. And if the NATO countries invest their statement with a true sense of realism, then nothing ought to prevent them from concluding the treaty.

It is apposite to recall in this connection that certain NATO participants interpret their declaration, to put it mildly, in their own fashion. Who could say, for instance, that the United States used weapons in Grenada in response to an attack!

The idea has recently been mooted in the West that during his recent stay in Ireland the U.S. President showed willingness to conduct talks on the non-use of force. Indeed, he referred to the Stockholm conference and the treaty proposal in his speech to the country's Parliament. But this was done for show. The U.S. representatives in Stockholm still have no serious desire to work on a treaty. And they are sowing doubt in every possible way in an attempt to win the socialist states' assent to their own deliberately unacceptable proposals.

The socialist community countries' position is also extremely clear regarding the NATO side's various "doubts" about the content of the treaty. The Prague Political Declaration and later documents from the Warsaw Pact states only sketched the outlines of the proposed treaty, although it was done quite specifically and fully. It is envisaged that during the forthcoming practical work all interested countries will embark on an exchange of opinions on a bilateral and multilateral basis in order to examine various aspects of the future document.

There are no insurmountable obstacles in the way. Needless to say, political will is necessary in order to begin specific joint work. It is more than obvious that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies have that will. Once again the ball is in the West's court.

BOOK ESTIMATES POSSIBLE NUCLEAR WAR CASUALTIES

LD251016 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- In the event of a hypothetical Soviet retaliatory strike at the launching sites of new U.S. missiles, being deployed in Western Europe, alone, the aggregate number of victims in Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands would be more than 32 million. This is an estimate by prominent Soviet medical specialists Yevgeniy Chazov, Leonid Ilyin, and Angelina Guskova.

In a book entitled "A NUCLEAR WAR: MEDICO-BIOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES" which has been published by the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, the authors, on the strength of the data of Soviet and Western researchers, maintain that a nuclear conflict if it breaks out would threaten the whole of mankind. But Europe would become the main arena of the tragedy.

The Soviet medical specialists gave a detailed count of victims of a nuclear war from the Atlantic coast to the Urals. Adopting the use of only ten per cent of the nuclear potential as the initial version, the scientists come to the conclusion that about 314 million Europeans would become victims.

A hundred million people, the authors of the book write, would be killed practically instantly and 68 million would die of deadly radiation. As many as 150 million wounded and the burned would die of lack of medical aid -- there would be no place to treat them.

People who would survive a nuclear burst would be haunted by physical and psychological suffering and numerous privations to the end of their lives. Children and grandchildren of those people before birth would be fatally predisposed to cancer and hereditary defects. And that would be the case in the event of the use of only ten per cent of the aggregate yield of nuclear weapons (10,000 megatons) which, according to an estimate by military experts of various countries, could be used by warring sides.

To enable the living not to envy the dead, it is essential to press for termination of the dangerous nuclear arms race, the Soviet medical specialists write. They particularly emphasize the danger of the USA's counting on a first use of nuclear weapons. The deployment of first-strike weapons -- "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles -- in a number of West European countries "makes the population of the countries hostages of Washington's nuclear ambitions."

CSSP, ROMANIA, HUNGARY APPROVE SUMMIT RESULTS

PM251335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "Complete Approval"]

[Text] Prague, 23 Jun -- The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have discussed and fully approved the results of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference held in Moscow and the activities of the Czechoslovak delegation headed by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at the conference.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government highly appraised the decisions taken at the conference aimed at further deepening socialist economic integration. They represent a new stage in the development of cooperation and a fundamental step in the cause of attaining a qualitatively higher level of CEMA countries' cooperation and strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist community states. The decisions that have been taken accord with the interests of the economic and social development of all CEMA member-countries.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government, the announcement points out, expressed full support for the evaluation of the present-day international situation contained in the conference documents and for the resolve of CEMA member-countries to oppose the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and undertake all efforts to safeguard peace.

Bucharest, 23 Jun -- At its latest session, the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee examined and fully approved the results of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference held in Moscow and the activity of the Romanian delegation headed by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president, at the conference.

According to AGERPRES reports, the Political Executive Committee emphasized that the Moscow conference decisions open prospects for the further development of the fraternal countries' mutually advantageous cooperation for the benefit of strengthening socialism's might and enhancing its prestige in the world arena. The documents adopted at the conference create an effective base for expanding the CEMA member-countries' economic cooperation and for resolving important problems of their economic and social development through joint efforts. Confidence was expressed that the further improvement of the cooperation machinery on the basis of the conference decisions will help improve the international socialist division of labor and enhance its efficiency.

The RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee confirmed the CEMA member-countries' desire, expressed in the conference documents, to expand cooperation with all states, regardless of their social system, for the sake of the cause of peace and progress.

Budapest, 23 Jun -- At its latest session the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed and fully approved the results of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference held in Moscow and of the extraordinary CEMA session

An information report that has been published emphasizes that the documents adopted at the Moscow conference are enormously significant. They map out the further ways to develop socialist economic integration and the basic guidelines for the fraternal socialist countries' cooperation. The Hungarian Government has elaborated specific measures to implement the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference.

PRAVDA REVIEWS U.S. ELECTION, MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM251549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "International Review"]

[Text] The world public focused its main attention on two events last week -- the Soviet-Nicaraguan and the Soviet-French talks. These events are undoubtedly different in both their subject matter and their specific content. But each demonstrated the tireless concern of the CPSU and the Soviet Government with safeguarding and strengthening peace and our firm desire to divert the threat of nuclear war from mankind.

In his talk with D. Ortega, Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared the Soviet Union's solidarity with the heroic Nicaraguan people, defending their freedom and independence against the imperialist forces' aggressive actions. The Managua newspaper BARRICADA, noting the international significance of this meeting, wrote that the Soviet and Nicaraguan leaders condemned the Reagan administration's hegemonist course in Central America and the Caribbean and advocated a political settlement of the regional crisis which has arisen exclusively through the United States' fault.

During the Soviet-French dialogue, the Soviet side yet again showed a realistic and positive approach to the solution of key international problems, primarily the question of limiting and reducing strategic arms. It is important to note that the USSR and France attach great significance to the prevention of an arms race in space, and emphasized the question of prohibiting and liquidating chemical weapons.

Today there are many differences between our country and France, which actively supports the policy of the NATO military bloc. There is, however, also much in common. And it includes not only the present broad trade and cultural relations. History remembers and will never forget the Soviet-French brotherhood in arms in the struggle against Nazism. This is why French President F. Mitterrand's visit to Volgograd and the presentation of the French Legion d'Honneur to the city in the year of preparations to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory are of great symbolic significance. This is a tribute to the past, it is -- to quote the official Elysee spokesman -- "an expression of France's gratitude to the great Soviet people" and a stake on the future. Today, common sense indicates that Europe's security is to be found not along the path of an arms race and the deployment of new U.S. missiles on the continent, but, on the contrary, along the path of good-neighborliness and cooperation. In this sense, the French president's visit to Moscow shows that no matter how Washington may strive today to trample its NATO partners, it will not succeed in completely doing away with their independence, their business and diplomatic activity, or their desire to strengthen ties with the Soviet Union.

Elections and Politics

At first glance, it seems paradoxical that the United States -- a great power which shares responsibility for the fate of peace -- is currently implementing a narrow-minded, mercenary, and, one can even say, provincial foreign policy which corresponds with the interests of neither America itself nor its allies but only of a certain group of politicians. This group, finding itself at the helm of the country and striving to remain in power for another 4 years, has launched an unprecedented propaganda campaign aimed at manipulating world public opinion and directly deceiving its own and other peoples.

But here we are dealing not with a paradox but with the unwritten rules of the struggle for the Presidency and the White House. And there is nothing that the strategists of the Republican election campaign won't do to enhance their candidate's reelection chances. Four years ago, former President Carter uttered the words: "Reagan means war." Now the Americans have become convinced of the truth of these words. And Reagan is striving by all means to cast off this reputation. This is why his every political step and every gesture is thoroughly checked beforehand by the propaganda apparatus, which gives them a sound advertising nature.

Hence the President's "mobility" -- his trips, approaching television spectaculars, to Japan, South Korea, the PRC, and Europe -- and his new "image" as a figure putting forward endless diplomatic initiatives and having donned the new and, for him, ill-fitting robes of a "peace-maker."

But when it encounters actual facts, this entire propaganda cover evaporates, the "peace-maker" robes disappear, and the "king" emerges naked. Take for example the Soviet Union's call for the United States to join without delay official talks to reach agreement on the total prohibition of antisatellite weapons, including the liquidation of existing systems. It would seem that this was a field ripe for action by a President who proclaimed in Dublin his readiness "to halt and reverse" the arms race and declared at a recent press conference that "all NATO members strive to improve relations with the USSR and to improve East-West relations." What happened? In response, the U.S. side is staging a show in which everyone is assigned a role to play.

President Reagan (fully checked out by propaganda strategists) "in principle does not reject the Soviet proposal" and "leaves the door open." At his latest press conference he even hinted that he is, or so he claims, engaged in "quiet diplomacy;" in other words he is almost engaged in confidential talks with the Soviet leadership. At the same time, Secretary of State Shultz, as if almost by chance, notes that he perceives "a slight tendency toward thaw" in the chilly Soviet-American relations. The press and television all take it up: "President Reagan Softens the Emphasis" (?!), "Light at the End of the Long Tunnel." For example, a few days ago the LOS ANGELES TIMES openly declared that "President Reagan has retreated from his initial course of an arms race in space." And it even attempted to explain this "metamorphosis": "In April, the White House slammed the door strongly enough to break it... But what is important is the fact that the President, judging by everything, did not reach the point of no return in his plans to launch violence into space orbit." Rather flowery and confusing, but highly optimistic, is it not? The other mass news media follow in the same vein in presenting to the U.S. public the administration's reaction to the Soviet proposal. Some begin to believe in the "softening of emphasis," while the President collects propaganda points -- is he not just the "peace-maker"?

Meanwhile, the State Department "explains" in passing that, although "the administration does not preclude the possibility of talks," there is no need to hurry the matter at present. This is why observers were no longer surprised when 3 days ago White House spokesman Speakes, paying the same kind of lip service, told journalists that the administration is "continuing the analysis of its approach to the problem of antisatellite weapons." And that "possibly we will publish something in this connection, but not before 1 August."

If he says 1 August, he must mean 1 August. But in actual fact he does not. People close to the President are already submitting proposals on Capital Hill to postpone talks with the USSR on space weapons for 2 years "so as not to block U.S. programs by the obligations which would stem from such a treaty."

All this is so transparent that one can already hear sober voices, although drowned in the propaganda euphoria about the "new Reagan," at least attempting to tell the truth.

Well-known observer Leslie Gelb writes openly that, in actual fact, the Reagan administration has no intention of reacting to the Soviet proposal before the November elections. As regards what would happen if the Republicans retained the Presidency, (F. Khayat) writes quite accurately, citing a highly placed administration spokesman: "President Reagan has decided to somewhat 'moderate' the tone of his statements in support of a space-based ABM system in the current election year. But he would redouble his efforts in support of the strategic defense system if he were reelected president " So this is how things stand. Hoping for success in November, R. Reagan is already building up the material base for the future militarist leap: it consists of $1.8 billion approved by the Senate for an ABM system with space-based elements, and this is only the tip of the iceberg. Its invisible part consists of several billion dollars more from the Pentagon's general budget, approved by the same Senate at the record figure of $291 billion for fiscal 1985. Such a sum would not be needed by a "new Reagan" or a peace-making president. It is needed by the "old Reagan," or rather by the one that really exists.

Last week the committee for drafting the Democratic Party's election platform published a document which will be the party's election manifesto for the November elections. The head of the administration, it says, "refuses even to begin talks on the limitation of antisatellite weapon systems." "Can America permit itself such an irresponsible President, who undermines confidence in our strength with confusing accusations about how nuclear war with the Soviets can supposedly be survived, provided we store sufficient shovels?," the document asks.

These are by no means rhetorical questions, even bearing in mind that they are asked by the incumbent U.S. President's political opponents.

"Tomorrow's Europe: Enemy or Friend?"

This is the headline under which the latest issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT was published. The cover shows a huge European towering above a small "Uncle Sam." And this is no accident. Last week saw the publication of two reports. They are different. One of them comes from the London International Institute for Strategic Studies, considered in the West to be a model of objective approach to arms control questions. The other comes from the Washington Brookings Institution, the largest U.S. "think tank" and a traditional source for government members and other officials in the higher U.S. corridors of power. Both reports are devoted to Europe and, although they look at it from different sides of the ocean, they get, as people say, to the root of things and reach the same conclusion in the process: "The new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons are strategic as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. They are first-strike weapons and thus intensify the threat of nuclear war, destabilize the situation in Europe, and force the Soviet Union to take countermeasures" -- thus, in black and white, the report by the Brookings Institution, which can in no way be suspected of being sympathetic to the USSR.

The document also refutes the claim that the United States and NATO as a whole were supposedly forced to take the decision to deploy the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons on West European countries' territory in response to the Soviet Union's deployment of SS-20 missiles on its own territory.

The London report notes that the U.S. President and his advisers elaborated the "American rearmament" strategy together with "long-term measures to exert political and economic pressure on the USSR." The U.S. Administration, the report emphasizes, puts forward only "declarative statements" about its interest in constructive dialogue with Moscow, while in fact it has "made little effort to draw up an agenda for talks which would be acceptable to the USSR."

Washington's frenzied anti-Sovietism, the report admits, has contributed to exacerbating the differences of opinion between the United States and its North Atlantic bloc allies. The European governments, the authors write, look on the USSR as before, "in a different light from Washington." They do not share the Reagan administration's view that "Moscow's hand" is to be seen behind all the present conflicts in the world.

These truths are not new. They have been repeated again and again in statements by Soviet leaders and many of our publications. The point, however, is that the very same things are now said by established authorities in the West, and this already signifies the complete collapse of the official "arguments" under cover of which Washington is deploying its first-strike weapons in Europe.

What has at long last become clear to the "think tank" was understood a long time ago by Europeans. Unwilling to be Washington's nuclear hostages, they continue to oppose the deployment of U.S. missiles in their countries. Last week alone, 87 percent of FRG citizens polled said "no" to Pershing II's. In a self-organized referendum, more than 4 million Italians in 200 of the country's cities voted against the deployment of Tomahawks.

A peculiar situation has thus developed in West Europe, with the obvious majority of the population rejecting the actions by NATO countries' governments on the "missile question." It is a graphic example for students of bourgeois democracy: the express desire of ordinary people is sacrificed to "Atlantic solidarity" and Washington's adventurous policy.

This has to be paid for. The European Parliament elections held in the Common Market countries showed that the voters do not believe in the idea of truncated "European unity" and therefore "voted with their feet." In Britain, for example, only a little more than 30 percent of voters went to the polling stations. THE NEW YORK TIMES evaluated the election results as "a double 'no'" and "disapproval of the policies of practically all ruling parties, as well as disappointment with the ideals of European (read: West European -- T.K.) unity."

So what is Europe -- friend or enemy? A possible answer to the question asked by the U.S. magazine could be: It is primarily unwilling to be its own enemy. It does not seek enemies across the ocean, and it is ready to be friendly with those who honestly offer their hands.

And this is what it still has not seen from "Uncle Sam," who on the one hand offers the hand of "friendship" and on the other deploys new deadly weapons on its territory -- weapons that are dangerous not only for Europe but for the entire world.

W. EUROPE'S ROLE IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS REVIEWED

LD251223 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Now we offer you a discussion of some aspects of East-West relations. Taking part in it are key experts from the Moscow-based Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies, Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. The host is journalist Viktor Yenikeyev.

[Yenikeyev] The West European countries have signed most of the documents proposed by Washington in London, but can you say that the West European countries, they are happy with the policy Washington imposes upon them?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think it's a significant fact that even though the London summit was supposed to be an economic summit and economic issues -- very difficult, acute, issues dividing Western Europe and the United States -- were on the agenda there, it is significant that very little was done on the economic issues, but most of the activity was around political issues -- military-political issues -- and it's not the first summit where this has taken place. Starting with the Williamsburg summit, there is a definite trend within the Atlantic community, so to say, between the United States and its allies -- and Japan...

[Yenikeyev interrupts] Dr Plekhanov, sorry to interrupt you. There should be some explanation to this.

[Plekhanov] Yes, yes, there's a definite trend in trying to make up for lack of consensus in the economic sphere, where conflicts are brewing. Conflicts are increasing and they are becoming more and more intractable, to make up for lack of progress in that area by means of trying to achieve some sort of a consensus against the Soviet Union. And not only that, but also trying to build a new consensus within NATO on the questions of using force in the Third World; trying to persuade NATO to increase its military budgets and to build up interventionist potentials. The United States has been pushing this idea for quite some time to broaden the NATO's -- the NATO sphere of activities beyond Europe, to make NATO a global alliance, and to include Japan in this arrangement, and this is a very dangerous plan. This is a very dangerous trend and it is done -- it reflects, I think, the increasing inability of the United States to provide economic leadership. It reflects the change of economic power between the United States, Western Europe, and Japan, where the United States is getting relatively less influential, relatively weaker, while Western Europe and Japan are getting stronger. And the United States thinks that it can have its way in this military-political sphere.

[Yenikeyev] Well, many Western observers admit that Europe stands to preserve its independence from the United States of America in many aspects of international life. To what extent can the European independence extend, Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] Europe is becoming more and more independent in the sense that it makes its own self expression after 40 years. There is a quite new situation in the world. There are so many new facts applied, each of great importance to Europe. For instance, I would like to call your attention to one basic fact: for the last 40 years nothing has happened on the European Continent and we may have different views why it didn't happen. But whatever views are for Europeans there is a basic fact that peace was preserved and nobody attacked them. They were left in peace. Now, when Europe hears belligerent words from Washington, when they hear the highest representative of this administration telling them limited nuclear war is possible on European soil, when they see all this deployment of very dangerous weapons -- cruise, INF, in Europe, they have a feeling that there is something ominous getting over Europe. And some people in Washington have a tendency to accuse Europeans in pacifism; in escapism and things like that. But they forget that Europe, not the United States, has witnessed two big wars which brought to Europe disaster. Europe has a right to worry about its future. Europe has a right to worry about the nuclear war which may bring to them just an end, once forever, which is not the American case.

[Yenikeyev] Well, my next question is to you, Dr Plekhanov. Some politicians in the West, some journalists, they accuse the USSR of trying to split the Western union, of trying to create problems in the relations between the United States of America and the countries of Western Europe. What do you say to these accusations. How do you assess them?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think it's simply a slogan and a subterfuge used by Washington and some West Europeans to try to prevent the emergence of a European concept of security. The problem is that really a new kind of concept of security is in order and there has been some progress toward working out a new definition of security. I would draw your attention to the report of the Olof Palme commission on security and disarmament which stressed that in this day and age security cannot be achieved at the expense of your potential adversary but only together with him and with due regard to his interests. So this kind of an approach is something that the Europeans feel a strong need of and they are trying to grope for this kind of approach. They wouldn't like, I understand, many of them wouldn't like to do it at the expense of their relations with the United States, but the United States at this point is trying to say to the Europeans: Either you have detente with the Soviet Union or you have good relations with the United States. If you want to have detente with the Soviet Union then forget about your ally, the United States. And this is simply a subterfuge and this cannot go on because the objective requirements are for this new European concept of security. Europe needs detente and Europe will continue to work for detente -- Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. So in the final, in the long run, I think that we can expect greater movement toward that, that goal, and the Soviet Union is on record favoring detente not only in Europe but around the world. It is interested in good relations with the United States. It's interested in good relations with Western Europe.

You have heard Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the Moscow Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies discuss East-West relations with Viktor Yenikeyev of Radio Moscow.

LACK OF CIVIL, POLITICAL RIGHTS IN WEST SCORED

LD251804 Moscow World Service in English 1631 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Commentary by (Vladimir Mikhnovich)]

[Excerpts] The constitutions of the United States, West Germany, Britain, France, Switzerland, Holland, and other capitalist countries say that all people are equal before the law. Western politicians like to cite their constitutions as proof that bourgeois society is democratic. What is more, they often refer to these constitutions to justify interference in the internal affairs of other countries, including the socialist. This is particularly typical of the current United States' Administration. However, the situation with political and civil rights within the United States does not give the administration the right to take such a stance.

And what about political and civil rights in other Western countries? In Britain, the police can arrest any supposedly suspicious citizen and detain him without making charges. Over 5,500 people have already been arrested under that law. The current Conservative government has prepared a new bill on police and criminal evidence. According to the British press, the new law, if passed, allows the police to conduct indiscriminate searches on the streets and detain people for long periods without charging them. The law would be a kind of straitjacket for all critics, especially those who oppose the deployment of United States' missiles in Britain and the coloreds who are protesting against inequality.

In other Western countries there are also repressive laws flagrantly violating the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. The capitalist world is ruled not by law but by lawlessness. The reality of the so-called free society is the power of the rich and the mighty monopolies, social and ethnic oppression, economic crisis and chronic unemployment, the despair of the needy, and moral degradation.

CARRINGTON NATO ROLE OF U.S. 'YES-MAN' CRITICIZED

LD252113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] As the news agencies are reporting from Brussels, former British Foreign Secretary Carrington has taken up the post of NATO secretary general there. Our commentator Vitaliy Sobolev is at the microphone:

Carrington has replaced in this post the Dutchman Luns, who held it for 13 years. The press, even the Western press, only really pays attention to the figure of the NATO secretary general on occasions such as this. His role is a purely formal one. He has no authority. The real authority is held by the Commander of the armed forces of the bloc in Europe, and this post is always held by Americans. The European allies are given what the United States itself does not need in order to gratify the lesser partners' self-esteem.

However, in my view the reverse happens. What kind of gratification is there for European self-esteem if the NATO secretary general is only needed to echo the Americans and to pressure those West European figures who do not carry out orders from Washington quickly enough? Luns himself knew his duties well. For example, he tried with all his strength to force his Dutch countrymen to meet the schedule set by NATO for the deployment of new American missiles. But, as has been said, the NATO secretary general has no authority and nothing came of it in this instance either.

Neither does Lord Carrington diverge in any way from the role of American "yes-man." But the Western press, highlighting the particularities of his character and tastes, is noting that he is, while supporting NATO policy as a whole, an advocate of dialogue between West and East. In addition, he also has personal charm, which is another advantage over Luns, who in his appearance and manner could not have corresponded better to his lowly post in the aggressive bloc.

Of course, Carrington's views are of little significance, but it is worthy of note that his reputation as a supporter of dialogue is being thrust at the public. It is a sign of the times that the militaristic policy of NATO has become so unpopular with the people in the countries of the bloc that for appearance purposes it needs a man with a reputation for being a supporter of talks. In Washington too, there is only talk about readiness for dialogue at the moment, but unfortunately both American policy and the aggressive essence of NATO have not changed. The participants in the antiwar movement in countries of the bloc, by all appearances, understand this well. They are broadening their activities and, of course, the charming smile in NATO headquarters will not deceive them.

EUROPEAN BIOCHEMISTS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD252037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 16th conference of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies was formally opened in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today.

Leading scientists from almost 40 countries in Europe, America, Australia, Asia, and Africa are taking part in the discussion of topical problems of the science of the chemical nature of life.

The conference was opened by its president, Academician Ovchinnikov. The greetings from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the participants and guests of the conference were read by Academician Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of ministers. Participants in the forum were addressed by Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Begin Aleksandrov recording] Dear comrades and work colleagues,

It is a pleasure for me to congratulate you on the opening of this representative forum of biochemists, biologists, and biotechnologists here in Moscow. Cooperation between scientists of all countries is a guarantee of the lowering of international tension and a guarantee of progress toward peace. A general conference of this kind is, of course, a very important event for us. With great pleasure we will show you many of our institutes. Many of these will be unfamiliar to you. With great pleasure we will acquaint you with the work which is being carried out there. I hope that our meeting today and the meetings which will be held throughout the coming weeks will be a guarantee of our good, joint friendly work, which will be of benefit to us and all countries taking part in this conference. I wish you success, comrades. [applause; end recording]

Chernenko Sends Greetings

LD241341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun -- To the participants in and guests of the 16th conference of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies:

I cordially welcome the participants in and guests of the 16th conference of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies gathered in Moscow.

Formed twenty years ago, the Federation of European Biochemical Societies played a positive role in the development of cooperation between biochemists of Europe. The participation of a large number of scientists not only from Europe, but from America, Australia, Asia, and Africa as well, is evidence of its prestige among biologists.

The efforts made by scientists from many countries of the world in the study of processes of vital activity and their major achievements in that sphere of knowledge exert an increasing impact on medicine, agriculture, and many branches of industry. The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the development of physical and chemical biology and biotechnology as major factors of scientific and technical progress and in the improvement in the well-being of the people.

Contemporary biology is rich in outstanding discoveries, and yet, even more is still to be done. The successes in that field of science will make a major contribution to the resolution of such global problems of mankind as the prevention and treatment of grave diseases, food resources, environmental protection, and a rational utilisation of the natural riches.

International cooperation of scientists promotes better mutual understanding and trust among them, and stronger peace on earth. It serves the humane and noble goals of science looking into the mysteries of the most complex natural phenomena -- life. And this is of particular significance under the present conditions of the aggravation of the international situation.

I wish all the participants in and guests of the conference new scientific achievements and creative success.

[Signed] K. Chernenko

Nuclear Dangers Noted

LD222056 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Alma-Ata, June 22 TASS -- There is no doubt among biologists that a nuclear war can destroy everything living on earth. Nature will not be able to sustain the explosion of even fifty warheads. This view was unequivocally expressed at the international symposium of biochemists here.

Prominent scientists from 27 countries working in some of the basic scientific areas crucial to progress in medicine, agriculture, and biotechnology attended that meeting which drew to a close in the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan today (a constituent republic in the Asian part of the USSR).

"The just-ended symposium can be described as a sound basis for future cooperation of scientists in the interests of mankind. Its results are remarkable," Academician Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, chairman of the symposium organising committee, told a TASS correspondent. "We had a useful exchange of views and mapped out the guidelines of the study of protective properties and peculiar features of living organisms, and also the methodology of their use in the interests of health protection, the development of farming and livestock breeding."

Academician Yuriy Ovchinnikov emphasised that scientists who attended the symposium voiced the conviction that science was capable of resolving the problems of combatting hunger and diseases and of coping with environmental pollution. The main road toward that goal lies through a joint effort of scientists. These views were expressed by American biochemists and other scientists who took part in the symposium. Denouncing the policy of the U.S. Administration which was trying to draw the American scientific community into the effort to militarise earth and outer space, they called for developing contacts, for telling the people the truth about the consequences of nuclear war and doing everything to avert the threat of such a war.

WW II CONCENTRATION CAMP INMATES MEET IN MOSCOW

LD210843 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 21 TASS -- Rose Guerin (France), president of the International Committee of Ravensbrueck, the former fascist concentration camp, said at a plenary meeting of the committee's general assembly that struggle against the danger of war and neo-fascism, the source of this danger, remains the main task of this organisation. The general assembly opened in Moscow yesterday.

The women attending the assembly paid a minute's tribute of silence to the memory of 93,000 women from 27 countries who were tortured to death at the Hitler "death factory."

"Those of us who survived cannot and must not forget the lessons of the past, Rose Guerin went on. "At present, attempts are being made in the West to whitewash fascism and to falsify history. Meantime, Nazis are rearing their heads again. In West Germany, things have gone so far that former SS men, wardens of concentration camps, are operating quite legally, advocating the ideas of revanchism at open rallies. The neo-fascist danger must not be underestimated and all progressive forces should rally in the struggle against it."

The former women prisoners of Ravensbrueck, just as all women of the world, are very much concerned by the present worsening of the international situation, Rose Guerin went on.

The situation has further deteriorated as a result of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe and the U.S. intention to militarize even outer space. Soviet peace initiatives aimed at easing tensions and ending the arms race look especially important against the background of such aggressive preparations.

"We who have lived through the horrors of the Second World War remember well that it was the Soviet Union that played the decisive role in the rout of Hitlerism and that paid a heavy price of 20 million lives for this victory," Rose Guerin said in conclusion.

Participants of the assembly were addressed by Aleksey Maresyev, vice-chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, hero of the Soviet Union, who spoke highly of the contribution made by the International Ravensbrueck Committee in the struggle for peace and against revival of Nazism.

Missile Withdrawal Urged

LD231536 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 23 TASS -- Former Ravensbrueck women inmates have spoke out against the arms race waged by militarists.

In a resolution adopted at a general assembly of the international committee of former inmates of this Nazi concentration camp, which is underway in Moscow, they said: "Those who survived the horrors of Hitlerism believed that all the worst was then behind. But now, 40 years after the war, we feel mounting concern about the threat of an even more horrible carnage, which has arisen over mankind with the stockpiling of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation".

"The deployment of new missiles and nuclear weapons is a threat to Europe. This is why we demand their immediate withdrawal," the women representing 17 countries said in the resolution.

Another resolution they passed voiced alarm over the growing threat of neo-fascism. In some Western states, it said, neo-fascists are meting out wholesale terror, desecrating monuments to victims of Hitlerism, and openly preaching revanchist ideas, and attempts are being made to falsify history by crossing out Nazis' crimes.

In advance of the 40th anniversary of the routing of Hitlerism, the former female inmates of Ravensbrueck urged the governments and parliaments to adopt urgent measures to proclaim any spread of ideas based on racial superiority or racial hatred, as well as the propaganda of war and Nazi, fascist and neo-fascist ideology a juridically punishable offence.

ANGOLA REPORTEDLY NOT ATTENDING L.A. OLYMPIC GAMES

LD261051 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Luanda June 26 TASS -- The People's Republic of Angola (PRA) will not participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. This has been reported by the Angolan news agency ANGOP with reference to sources close to the PRA's State Secretariat for Physical Training and Sports.

U.S. DELEGATION AT UNDP BLOCKS AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD251543 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 25 TASS -- Owing to the U.S. delegation's obstructionist stand, the session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which is underway here, has for as many as three weeks now not been able to endorse a new program of aid to Afghanistan. In accordance with the U.N. classification, that country is among the least developed among developing states and enjoys the priority right to receive U.N. aid.

The UNDP unites over 100 countries and territories and is the central coordinating and financing organization of the U.N. system, which is entrusted with the task of giving technical assistance to all member-states, first of all developing countries, especially the least developed among them.

But the governments of the United States and a number of other Western powers would like to see in the UNDP an international organization of a commercial profile, a kind of supplement to the existing financial crediting institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, so they would be able to dictate their will, depending on the degree of suitability to them of the political system in this or that country and under the cover of the U.N. blue emblem to press for the attainment of the neo-colonialist aims in relation to developing countries. Such an approach has nothing in common with the principles which underlie the activities of the U.N. system and its economic agencies.

PLO UN OBSERVER HITS U.S., URGES PEACE CONFERENCE

LD252106 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] New York, June 25 TASS -- Zuhdi at-Tarazi, permanent observer of the P.L.O. to the United Nations, has accused the United States of obstructing peace and undermining all international efforts for peace in the Middle East. Addressing the North American regional symposium on the question of Palestine, sponsored by the United Nations, he emphasized: "The P.L.O. saw a gleam of hope in the joint declaration of the USSR and USA in October 1977, but the Government of the USA reneged." "Since 1976, the Government of the USA has wilfully obstructed all endeavours for a settlement by the UN Security Council," Zuhdi at-Tarazi said. "The Government of the USA has responded adamantly and in a very negative and destructive way against the call by the General Assembly to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East."

"In the military field the General Assembly last December had demanded particularly from the United States to refrain from taking any steps that would supplement Israel's war capability and consequently its aggressive acts, whether in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 or against countries in the region," he said. "In total disregard and contempt, the United States reviewed and developed its strategic agreement with Israel and as a matter of fact has initiated the implementation of such an agreement by conducting manoeuvres." Characterizing the just solution of the Palestine question as "the sine qua non for a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict," Z. at-Tarazi pointed out: "The P.L.O. has rejected all partial agreements as such agreements have ignored and even attempted to annul our rights and have only contributed to exacerbating of the situation, to the consolidation of the Israeli occupation of our homes, to the persistance of Israel in its policies and practices against our people, and to further Israeli military adventurism and expansionism."

SPACE RESEARCH MEETING IN AUSTRIA HITS U.S. PLANS

LD251352 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 25 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

The 25th session of the International Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) which opened in the Austrian city of Graz today evokes special interest among the world public. The problem of preventing the militarisation of outer space is today more urgent than ever before.

The plans of the Washington administration to turn space into a scene of armed rivalry have grown even more sinister since the previous COSPAR session in Ottawa a little more than two years ago. Needless to say, the deployment of attack weapons in outer space would pose a mortal danger to mankind as a whole. It would have pernicious consequences by opening a new very dangerous area of the arms race and by subverting the very possibility of limiting it.

COSPAR, which unites national centres of 35 countries and 13 international research centres, energetically cooperates with many U.N. agencies. It is a prestigious body and, as previous sessions have demonstrated, carries weight in advocating peaceful uses of space for the good of progress.

Since President Reagan made public in March 1983 the "star wars" plans drawn up in the USA, the White House and the Pentagon point out every now and then that anti-satellite and other weapons to be deployed in space are essential to U.S. security. Washington refuses to begin talks with the USSR under the pretext that verification is impossible. In reality it is merely obsessed with the desire to achieve military superiority and wants to have a free hand to extend the arms race into outer space.

The USSR, meantime, has taken a principled approach to this vital issue and is consistently pursuing a course of preventing the arms race from being spread into space.

Way back in 1958, shortly after the launching of the first artificial earth satellites, the USSR proposed that an item on banning the use of space for military purposes be included in the agenda of a U.N. General Assembly session. A number of international agreements paving the way for continued efforts in that direction were signed on the Soviet Union's initiative. The USSR drafted and submitted a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from space against targets on earth. It unilaterally assumed the commitment not to introduce anti-satellite weapons in space, which means a unilateral moratorium on such weapons.

The Soviet Union believes that urgent and effective measures are needed to keep weapons out of space and wholeheartedly advocates measures to this effect. This has been stressed anew by the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko in his replies to questions put by the U.S. journalist Joseph Kingsbury-Smith.

REAGAN CONTRADICTING HIMSELF ON SUMMIT CALL

LD252013 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] James Reston writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES that on 14 June Reagan told a news conference that he was ready, willing, and able to speak with the Soviet leadership at a summit meeting or elsewhere. He also said he was ready to listen to his associates and public opinion statisticians who kept telling him that preserving the chill in relations with the Russians was no good for the coming election. James Reston concludes that apparently Reagan has decided that confrontation with the Russians is starting to frighten his allies and Americans, so it is time to think about reconciliation. Besides, he should listen to his allies telling him that no negotiations with Moscow is bad diplomacy.

This is what the ASSOCIATED PRESS has to say about the 14 June news conference. Ronald Reagan said he was ready to meet with the Soviet leader Chernenko at any time, but the Russians were insisting that the agenda be thoroughly prepared. The agency points out that a short time ago Reagan himself insisted that there be a set agenda giving reasonable chances of successful negotiations. We can only add that obviously President Reagan is full of contradictions.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS WRITE REAGAN ON PELTIER

NC251448 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 25 (AFP) -- Four Soviet Nobel Prize winners have written to President Ronald Reagan to ask him to intervene in the case of Indian leader Leonard Peltier, currently serving time for murder, NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY reported today.

The letter, NOVOSTI said, described Peltier as "completely exhausted."

"He cannot move, is hard of hearing, and has difficulty speaking," the letter added.

The signatories were Nobel Prize winners Pavel Cherenkov (physics, 1958), Nikolay Basov and Aleksandr Prokhorov (co-winners, physics, 1964), Leonid Kantorovich (economics, 1975), and Soviet Academy of Sciences Vice-President Yevgeniy Velikhov.

Peltier was convicted in 1977 of the murder of two Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents during a shootout two years earlier [words indistinct] and Indians at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in [words indistinct].

An Indian also was killed in the shooting, which followed the Indians' refusal to hand over to the authorities four fellow-tribesmen wanted for sequestering two white men living on the reservation.

U.S. HOLDS ANTITERRORIST MEETING IN WASHINGTON

Shultz Attack on USSR

LD251348 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 25 TASS -- The Reagan administration, which has institutionalized terrorism, has convened in the U.S. capital a "conference on international terrorism." It is attended by delegates from the USA, a number of West European countries, Japan, Australia and Israel.

However, nothing has been said at the conference about U.S. intervention in the affairs of sovereign countries, Washington's support for terrorist counterrevolutionary gangs in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Angola, the CIA's subversive operations abroad and direct acts of armed intervention by U.S. troops in independent countries, all those flagrant manifestations of international terrorism practiced by Washington.

The White House needs the conference to try to involve in global banditry its closest allies and to put together an international police-like alliance led by the USA to fight progressive national liberation movements and regimes disliked by Washington, on which the White House has summarily stuck the tag of "terrorists."

Addressing the conference, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz openly stated that the administration intended to go ahead in close cooperation with Western allies with its adventuristic strategy of "suppression of terrorism" formulated in secret National Security Council Directive 138. That strategy, it follows from the state secretary's address, boils down to preventive and preemptive actions against those countries and organisations whose policies go against the grain of Washington and are regarded by it as "subversive."

Shultz advocated broad cooperation between Western countries through better collection and exchange of intelligence information between the USA and its allies to take prompt and effective measures against "terrorists."

The secretary of state made slanderous attacks at Libya, Syria, People's Korea and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, making it clear that they top the "black list" of American imperialism. The fury of Washington over the firm and consistent support given by the USSR to the national liberation movements and emergent independent states, support making it impossible for the USA to dictate to the peoples, was obvious in his address. This alone can explain Shultz' summary attacks on the Soviet Union.

Orlov: Sordid Aim

LD251828 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

After institutionalizing terrorism as its state policy, the Washington administration is making big efforts to enlist its closest allies in international blackmail and banditry. This is indicated by the placing on Washington's initiative of the question of "international terrorism" at the recent summit of seven major capitalist countries in London.

The same sordid aim is being served by a three-day conference on "international terrorism" organized by the so-called Jonathan Institute, which has opened in Washington. There, just as in London, the question of "international terrorism" is being turned the wrong side out in line with National Security Council Directive 138, signed by President Reagan last April, which asserts the principle of "dealing pre-emptive strikes" allegedly to combat terrorism abroad, but is in fact designed to legalize state terrorism, which the United States is resorting to more and more often, as well as other arbitrary actions and armed violence in various parts of the world.

The "proper" tone for the conference, attended by goverment officials, statesmen, public figures and representatives of the mass media of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Australia and Israel, has from the very beginning been set by high-ranking officials of the Washington administration, including State Secretary George Shultz, ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick and presidential adviser Edwin Meese.

It is they that are seen as the initiators of Washington's new, openly interventionist strategy in combatting "international terrorism." Speeches by these figures do not leave any doubt that the matter at issue is the elaboration of a large-scale program of conducting punitive operations and other interventionist actions and escalating old and waging new "undeclared wars" against sovereign states and organizations which do not suit American imperialism.

Libya, Syria, Iran, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and a number of other sovereign countries and progressive organizations were listed at the conference among such states and organizations preventing the implementation of Washington's hegemonistic plans.

Striking the pose of "fighters against terrorism" are representatives of the selfsame administration which, relying on force, has cynically and impudently proclaimed nearly the entire globe a "sphere of U.S. vital interests," assuming this pose are those who have mercilessly done short work of Grenada and openly proclaimed military interference and aggression in Central America with a view to supressing the revolutionary national liberation movement a "lawful right and moral duty" of the United States.

The present Washington administration, making ever wider use of gangsterism in the international arena, has found allies in the person of the South African racist regime and the Pinochet fascist dictatorship and even in the person of Pol Pot and his bandits who have exterminated several million Kampucheans. An American public organization called the Council for Hemispheric Affairs has drawn the conclusion that the Reagan administration widely practices international terrorism and has become in effect the world's biggest "exporter" of terror. A correct conclusion it is.

Attempts by U.S. ruling quarters to involve allies in their interventionist terrorist activities are dictated by several reasons. First, the striving to "back up" and extend the "comprehensive program" of interventionist actions in which the leading place is assigned to American "special operations forces." And second, the desire to bring down the mounting wave of international public protests against Washington's aggressive policy which is based on banking on force, terror and blackmail against sovereign states and peoples.

WASHINGTON SYMPOSIUM VIEWS MILITARY USE OF SPACE

LD230618 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 22 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] A symposium on questions related to the military use of space began work today in the State Department in Washington. The symposium takes place in an atmosphere of absolute secrecy.

The fact of the matter is that a number of American scientists are voicing well-founded concern over the policy of militarizing space. For this reason, at this symposium, representatives of the Pentagon, the CIA, and other Washington departments aim to brainwash into the required spirit those obstinate scientists, and also those who are entrusted with the implementation of the widescale program of creating the antimissile defense space system. Worth noting is the list of administration officials chosen to brainwash the scientists. Among them are McMahon, deputy director of the CIA; Williams, director of the Pentagon's intelligence department; Cooke, assistant secretary for the Air Force; Colonel (Roche), responsible for the space wars program at the White House; and other well-known militarists.

The organizers of this symposium categorically refuse to announce their agenda. Political observers note, however, that Weinberger, the Pentagon boss, speaking a few days ago in Boston, said outright that the administration considers the creating of the new antimissile defense space system to be the first priority of U.S. science. Clearly Washington can't wait to use it is seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union, and to create a potential for delivering a first nuclear strike.

In this connection it is appropriate to quote the warning on this point made by Lewis, a well-known American observer: He said in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Soviet Union has always been able to stand up to the U.S. suprts in the sphere of creating new armaments in the past, and will be able to do so in the future, too.

Orlov: U.S. Stand Obstructionist

LD231037 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 23 Jun 84

["Outer Space: Time is Running Out" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes: The Washington administration's way of thinking and acting in questions connected with a most acute and pressing problem, that of preventing the militarization of outer space, which has opened at the State Department, Washington DC. To "brainwash" American scientists in a way desired by the advocates of a crash militarization of space, the symposium is being attended by high-ranking representatives of the C.I.A., the Pentagon and other departments. All indications are that the keynote for their speeches was provided by an authoritative statement, made in Boston several days ago by Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger himself, to the effect that the U.S. administration regards the development of a new space-based anti-missile defense system as the "main priority" of American science.

By moving in this direction, Washington strategy-makers hope to pave the way through space to their military superiority in full accordance with President Reagan's recent (March) directive on plans of fighting "star wars."

This background makes clearer Washington's essentially obstructionist posture in relation to the Soviet Union's call for beginning formal talks on a comprehensive ban on anti-satellite weapons, including the scrapping of such satellites that already exist. The Soviet initiative, as is known, has won the approval and vigorous backing of world public opinion. In the United States it has been hailed by many prominent figures who are seriously worried by the current policy of the Reagan administration.

The Soviet Union's principled and consistent policy in this extremely important issue is clear: Outer space should be kept peaceful. Seeking actively to facilitate the accomplishment of this task, the Soviet Union as far back as last year put in force a unilateral moratorium on the placement of anti-satellite weapons of any kind in outer space for as long as other nations, including the United States, also refrain from such launches. The obligation, of course, covers test launchings of anti-satellite weapons as well.

Claims, made in Washington from time to time, that it is "impossible" to verigy agreements limiting the arms race in space clearly emanate from those circles which would like in advance to preclude any productive talks in this field and overtly care only to deep their hands free to carry out the program of militarizing outer space in a bid to gain military advantages. This course is hopeless as well as it is dangerous.

"Has mankind, which has aspired from time immemorial to stars and to solving the mysteries of the universe, achieved such impressive successes in the exploration of outer space only to have the threat of a nuclear conflagration come from it?" This cardinal question was asked by Konstantin Chernenko at a Kremlin dinner for President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic. The Soviet leader in the same speech stressed the existence of an alternative -- agreement to prevent an arms race in outer space and the joining of efforts in the use of outer space for constructive purposes only, for the benefit of mankind.

It is essential to come to terms on these questions, and the Soviet Union does not tire to repeat this time and again, without delay, while space weapons are not yet deployed, until a dash is made with unforeseeable consequences in the space arms race.

LEHMAN, TRAINOR VOICE UNCHANGED ARMS POLICY

Strategy of Preemptive Blow

LD260324 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A 3-day conference on the strategy of the American naval force was held at a naval school in Newport, Rhode Island, last week. High-ranking Pentagon officials were attending. Vladislav Kozyakov has these details.

Statements made at the conference showed the destiny Washington is preparing for the present generation of American people and also for other peoples. The main report was delivered by the secretary of the Navy, John Lehman, who actually pressed for launching a nuclear war. He reaffirmed that the first-strike concept continues to be at the bottom of the American military-strategic doctrine. He declared that the one who will strike first will be the winner.

Another speaker, Lieutenant General Bernard Trainor, the Marine Corps deputy chief of staff, even outlined the period for a new war. He put it bluntly that a limited war with the Soviet Union in this generation is inevitable. The United States must prepare for winning this war.

So while President Reagan indulges in peace rhetoric, demonstrating his peace intentions to the Americans, Pentagon officials discuss the strategy of the first preemptive blow and claim that a new war is inevitable within the lifetime of the present generation. Are the two things compatible? The answer to this question is obvious.

The President's preelection haranguing has nothing to do with his policy of preparations for a new war. The Pentagon sticks to the policy proclaimed by the Reagan administration shortly after its takeover. The aim of this policy is to secure military supremacy for the United States and launch a nuclear war which America is allegedly due to win. This dangerous policy remains unchanged. At their conferences, therefore, Pentagon officials are examining ways of putting it into effect.

Apprehending that statements by the generals in Newport may frighten his voters, the President hurried to voice disagreement with them. But what about his own statements made prior to the election campaign? What about his statement, say, about the need to launch a crusade against the Soviet Union? What about Directive 32, signed by the President, on the strategy of the protracted war? What about "Fiscal 1985-1989 Defense Guidance," which sets the task before the Armed Forces of the United States to take the upper hand in a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union?

All these and other documents of the Reagan administration dealing with the strategy of the preparation for nuclear war have not been disavowed. They remain in force. Moreover, this strategy materializes in new systems of American nuclear arms designed to become first-strike weapons.

At the insistance of the administration, the Congress has just approved a record-high military budget. Part of the administration's military strategy is the deployment of first-strike weapons in Western Europe. Added to this should be a program of star wars. it's hardly surprising that the American Administration refuses to take upon itself not to be the first to use nuclear arms, as the Soviet Union has already done. It's hardly surprising that it has led to an impasse in the nuclear arms control process. Measures aimed at lessening the threat of nuclear war fit Reagan's strategy in no way. Its nature has actually been reaffirmed by statements about the need to strike the first winnable blow and about the inevitability of a new war (?made) by the secretary of the Navy, John Lehman, and by the Marine Corps deputy chief, Bernard Trainor. No repudiations or peace statements by the President in this election year can hide the exclusively dangerous nature of the American military strategy for the international community.

Plans for Nuclear War

LD252232 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] It is reported from Washington that at a U.S. Navy strategic conference, Secretary of the Navy Lehman said that delivering the first nuclear strike still remains the basis of the United States' military-strategic doctrine. Victory goes to him who delivers the first strike, Lehman said.

Among the cartoons in Stockholm it was still possible recently to find a so-called Norwegian pistol in which the barrel pointed in the opposite direction. In other words, it shot the person who pulled the trigger. If we leave aside Swedish humor and its many Norwegian jokes, which have given rise to the [word indistinct] we mentioned, we can justifiably describe the pistol as American. This is also confirmed by the statement of the U.S. secretary of the navy who is seeking victory in a nuclear war.

By the way, the secretary's hope for victory is based rather on the victory being achieved somewhere over there in Europe and in a limited nuclear war. For this reason the Americans give the West Europeans weapons which fire at those who pull the trigger to protect themselves from the Russian threat.

The United States also intends to defend Norway. Finnish papers reported recently that a high-ranking official of the U.S. State Department said in a conversation with Finnish journalists that his administration is opposed to a nuclear weapons-free north. If necessary, the United States will provide total defense for Norway, in other words, defend it also with nuclear weapons, the official said. Total defense also means defense to the last man. Norway will be defended to the last Norwegian, Denmark to the last Dane, Europe in general to the last West European. But the United States itself will save itself on the other side of the ocean.

One of the basic doctrines of modern strategy is to wage war as far as possible from the United States. These words were spoken by former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Navy Admiral [name indistinct]. If politics is defined as a system of a lack of principles, the words are correct. It is better to sacrifice a foreign life than one's own, and it is better to turn a foreign country rather than one's own into ruins, with foreign hands and at the foreigners' expense. But the victory which Mr Lehman dreams of will not be achieved, because there will be no winners in a nuclear war, for the person who pulls the trigger shoots himself.

Matyash: Hawkish Address

LD221400 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, Lieutenant-General Bernard Trainor, deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Marines, said, addressing cadets of the Naval College in Newport, Rhode Island, that the present generation would see a limited war with the Soviet Union. According to him, it was almost inevitable and the United States should make ready to win that war.

The "hawkish" address of the U.S. general sounded a discordant note with the peaceable rhetoric now coming aplenty from the Potomac in view of the presidential elections. President Reagan, ABC reports, is particularly sensitive to the public presumptions that the danger of nuclear war had grown. Washington, however, is not going to tell the loudmouth who has gone too far to mend his ways. Indeed, what the general said in public is the essence of the U.S. foreign-policy course, a course of seeking military superiority and launching ventures against newly-free countries. This is evidenced, in particular, by secret National Security Council Directive 138 signed by the President last April, which envisoned "preventive and retaliatory strikes" at those countries on which the White House tries to stick the tag of "terrorists."

In other words, the United States obviously tries with the help of nuclear blackmail and gross pressure to preserve and, if possible, enlarge the inexorably shrinking sphere of imperialist influence. As a consequence, the concept of a "limited nuclear war" evolved during the previous administration has now been complemented by the doctrine of a "protracted nuclear war." U.S. strategists now air in the open their views of the possibility of delivering the first "pre-emptive strike" and the need to develop a nuclear-missile potential sufficient to win a "victory" over the USSR. These statements are backed up by the build-up of the U.S. nuclear arms arsenal, huge as it is. Washington hopes to bring its stocks of strategic nuclear warheads alone to 20,000 by 1990. The latest step in this series of measures is the presidential decision to deploy MX missiles in violation of the SALT-1 and SALT-2 accords. Plans are being laid to introduce weapons in outer space.

The aggressive course of the administration is provoking ever worse worry and alarm all over the world, including the United States. Such a notable arms control experts as George Kistiakowsky, Herbert Scoville and others say that Reagan and his advisers are pushing through programmes which will enhance the probability of the Americans falling victim to nuclear catastrophe.

BOGDANOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

AU231200 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 84 p 6

[Interview given by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, to NOVOSTI correspondent Aleksandr Bondar: "A Long-Distance Run With One Unknown Quantity; The Positions in the American Election Campaign" -- date, place not given -- first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Will the forthcoming presidential elections alter current U.S. policy, firmly associated with military nuclear adventurism? Will a sober, realistic approach to the present prevail or will, as previously, our planet move closer to a dangerous limit?

At the request of NOVOSTI correspondent Aleksandr Bondar, Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, analyzes the positions in the U.S. election campaign.

[Bondar] For many people in the world, Reagan represents a symbol of bringing our planet closer to war. But in his own country, judging from the election campaign, he is still quite popular and it seems that he will retain the presidential seat...

[Bogdanov] In my opinion, Reagan would be inconceivable as a political figure in a country with high standards of political culture. But in America he fits very well into the standard of mass awareness and mass culture and is actively taking advantage of this in his election campaign. I will explain this by a few examples.

Throughout its time in office, the Reagan administration has been trying to enlist the support of its fellow citizens by playing on the not-exactly-most-noble sentiments of the people. This administration is distinguished from all other postwar American Administrations primarily by its American approach to things. It looks in an absolutely selfish way after its interests. The world exists just for America, and whatever is good for America must be good for everyone -- that is the creed professed by the present representatives of the United States. They impose this view on everyone around them. They rely on playing on sentiments and do not try to win people's minds.

The anti-Soviet, antisocialist hysteria and the chauvinistic ardor that is being whipped up are also built on emotions. A chauvinist loves to see himself as a conqueror -- well, the United States "heroically" defeated Grenada. A chauvinist is convinced of his right to dictate the rules of life to all others who are, according to his firm conviction, self-evidently "worse" than he himself. Well, the United States is overtly preparing an invasion of Nicaragua, which dares to live according to its own rules. When Poland refuses to live up to Reagan's notion of what it should be like, all principles of international cooperation are violated, economic and political sanctions are introduced, and ideological subversion takes place....

Reagan seeks to promote his election campaign by other means as well, banking on his appeal. He has mastered a really perfect smile, which is liked, let us say, by American housewives. Reagan also cuts a good figure, and, in general, he has literally stepped out of the screen of a western. Besides, he is also "one of us", which can also impress a certain amount of "average Americans": Our President is no sage, no smart intellectual, but an ordinary fellow like us. All of this is not insignificant in America.

But this "champion in communication," as Reagan is sometimes called, is deficient precisely in policy to be a dignified politician of the American people. He is a champion in communication, but not a great statesman. Among a large segment of Americans, Reagan is popular as a person, but his policy is not popular, and that is the most vulnerable element in his election campaign. After all, one cannot rely forever on emotions alone. In analyzing Reagan's election campaign, we will easily find out that the people in charge of it are trying to fill this vacuum. One of the tactical plans is to stress the President's personal charm in every possible way and to divert the voters from current political problems, which are more and more urgently pounding at the door.

[Bondar] What are the trumpcards used by the present administration in trying to present Reagan as a "great politician"?

[Bogdonov] "Reagan's team" is known for its ability to get the maximum advantage out of everything where there is the least chance for it. It has even tried to cash in on the intentionally thwarted talks with the USSR in Geneva.

Everywhere, at every step, the administration claims that it is because of Reagan that inflation dropped by a few percent and that there are a few million fewer unemployed people than last year. However, without even leaving my office I can very accurately predict an early decline of this slight economic recovery. Capitalist production is characterized by its cyclical nature. Reagan was simply lucky, and now, he is naturally trying to get the maximum profit for himself out of the present economic recovery.

[Bondar] What are Reagan's rivals, the Democrats, coming up with?

[Bogdanov] They do not have (and, in fact, no one has) a constructive program of a cardinal remedy for the American economy: theirs are mostly half-hearted measures. They have chosen as their target something that is very painful for the Republicans -- the federal deficit ($194.3 billion in fiscal 1982/83). Mondale, Hart, and Jackson have laid down the reduction of the deficit as the most important task. The present flashes in the economic situation will otherwise very soon again be replaced by darkness.

They also attack the "figures of prosperity" which have been tinged by propaganda. The fact is that some 9 million people in the United States are out of work and almost 2 million people have stopped looking and are not registered anymore. Some 6 million people have only part-time employment. In short, not even a small step ahead has been taken in solving the problem of unemployment.

The Democrats' positions are strongest in foreign policy, and it is there that they are aiming their main blow. They are putting before the public questions: Has the United States' security strengthened or weakened in the years of Reagan's rule? Does America remain a respected leader of the Western world, one that commands authority? What will happen if Reagan stays in office -- will there be peace or war? The answers are clear.

By now many people receive with great skepticism Reagan's proposition that the more warheads there are in America, the safer peace will become. Thinking America is very painfully affected by the fact that the billions of dollars spent on armaments have not yielded any benefit. Americans are also becoming increasingly aware of the fact that a possible nuclear war should also be waged on their territory.

Relations between the United States and the USSR have not been as bad as they are now for a long time. Washington's allies doubt the ability of the present U.S. Administration to adopt controlled decisions that would not emasculate the rights and interests of others. For example, only recently the director of the French De Montbriall Institute declared that many Europeans regard Reagan's administration as very dangerous and capable of bringing the world to the brink of a catastrophe. Common sense obviously begins to prevail over sympathy for the smiling but politically unconvincing President of the United States. The question is how rapidly Reagan's base will diminish and whether he will have enough time to make use of his dividends.

Seen against the background of Reagan's policy, the position of the Democratic Party is more attractive for many Americans. This trend in public opinion was epitomized by Gary Hart, a novice in the election campaign. "The people want the government to use more brains and less hands," Hart said in one of his speeches.

Indeed the Democrats are proposing a sober alternative to Reagan's policy: to slow down the nuclear arms race, renew talks with the USSR, and even (unprecedented in America!) to adopt the commitment, according to the example of the Soviet Union, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. None of the Democratic candidates for president belongs to the "doves of peace", they all advocate a "strong America." But there is visible realism in their approach to the main problems of the present.

These candidates are convinced that, in its present scope, the nuclear arms race is getting out of hand and becoming a burden that could crush the American economy. The senseless brandishing of the nuclear fist is becoming dangerous for America itself. One can like the Soviet Union or not, but it must be respected as a state of world importance. The best thing would be, in their opinion, if the two superpowers tried to find points of contact.

All of this undoubtedly strongly undermines Reagan's positions. In spite of this, one cannot guess who will become president. Ultimately, as always, the choice will be in the hands of "the people of power" -- the generals of big business. But so far, even among them there is no unanimity as to whom to support, in whom to invest hundreds of millions of dollars, for whose benefit to brainwash public opinion. One thing is clear: The new President will be elected in a tough fight and probably by a very narrow margin.

[Bondar] Can Reagan on the eve of the elections not resort to an adventure and call forth in the country a wave of enthusiasm and emotions and thus retain the presidency?

[Bogdanov] This is quite possible. I do not rule out Reagan's willingness to provoke a dramatic foreign political situation, because he will reckon with the traditional (at least initial) rallying of the Americans around their President. It could be that Nicaragua or the Persian Gulf are locations where the present administration will try to stage a "surprise."

American elections have long become a big and turbulent political theater, some sort of a marathon race for publicity with one unknown quantity. In the end, this is up to the Americans themselves. If they like it, let them play. Far more dangerous is the tendency of the Reagan administration to spread these shows beyond U.S. borders. The price to be paid in such an instance could be too high....

CANADIAN HOUSE ENDORSES 'ESPIONAGE AGENCY' BILL

LD231333 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Ottowa June 23 TASS -- The House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament has endorsed a bill which envisages the setting up of a new espionage agency -- a security and intelligence service. All the functions of special services which were previously under the authority of the Canadian Federal Police are being transferred to the new agency.

Under the bill which has now been referred to the Senate for consideration, the espionage agency will be allowed to listen in to telephone conversations, to install electronic listening devices, to open letters, and to break into the homes of the Canadians in search of "incriminating materials" and to look through various kinds of files and documents as for example, medical charts of the Canadians and taxation questionnaries which are reckoned confidential.

The opponents of the bill have described the granting of such functions to the new agency as an encroachment on the civil rights and freedoms of the Canadians.

PRC-U.S. NUCLEAR ACCORD WOULD AID PAKISTAN

LD260105 Moscow World Service in English 2130 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Analysts, both in Asia and in the United States, continue paying close attention to Sino-American cooperation in nuclear power engineering. They have noted that Washington doesn't seem to mind the possibility of its nuclear technology being used to strengthen China's nuclear potential.

In the meantime, since Beijing pursues a policy by no means aimed at promoting good neighborliness, this has a direct effect on the security of other Asian countries and may heighten Beijing's implacability in the process of resolving different problems. It's common knowledge that China continues to occupy a considerable part of Indian territory. Its border with Vietnam also remains plagued by tensions. From the very beginning, when signing its agreement with China, Washington stipulated that Beijing refrain from handing nuclear technology over to third countries and from assisting them in developing nuclear weapons. According to a fresh report published by THE WASHINGTON POST, Chinese officials categorically and on one occasion even indignantly refused to make such pledges. China's defense minister, Zhang Aiping, the paper says, was literally beside himself when on a visit to the United States he was asked to guarantee that his country would stick to the policy on nonproliferating nuclear weapons.

The question of China's guarantees on refraining from sending nuclear technology to third countries was also raised before the relevant Sino-American agreement was initialed. At that time U.S. officials pretended they were satisfied with oral assurances expressed in some of the statements made by China's Premier Zhao Ziyang during his visit to the United States. But even at that time many competent specialists said these statements can by no means be viewed as official. This became even more obvious in the light of China's categorical refusal to give any guarantees on this score. In this light, the inconsistency of America's stance became quite evident, the more so as many facts indicate that Beijing hands nuclear technology over to third countries such as South Africa and Pakistan. Connivance at such behavior might have very negative consequences for the world situation. It may noticeably alter the balance of strength in South Asia to the detriment of the interests of peace and security.

In the meantime, the U.S. Administration, which as a matter of fact has done much to promote Islamabad's joining the nuclear club itself, doesn't want to reckon with this circumstance. That is why when criticizing the Sino-American agreement on nuclear cooperation Senator William Proxmire of the Democratic Party said the agreement would help China get nuclear technology despite its refusal to join the treaty on non-proliferating nuclear weapons.

The current manuevers of the Reagan administration, which is vigorously promoting the ratification of the Sino-American agreement on nuclear cooperation, are obviously designed to conceal the fact that both sides are actually encouraging the nuclear ambitions of Islamabad.

PRC ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON U.S., ASIAN SECURITY

OW232140 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Washington plans to step up its war preparations in the future in the Asia-Pacific region by mustering the efforts of its allies and other collaborators as well as various regional blocs. The policy was conspicuously indicated in a speech by a U.S. spokesman at a Washington conference on security, economic, and political issues of the United States and Asia.

Representatives of ANZUS and ASEAN, Japan, and South Korea attended the conference. It is noteworthy that the conference coincided with Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's official visit to the United States. For this reason, Chinese representatives also attended the conference.

Everybody knows that U.S. strategists have planned to concoct a new, large bloc in the Asian-Pacific region on the basis of the military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea and the military agreements among Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore. The U.S. Administration, without trying to conceal its intention, also let China take part in the United States' anti-Soviet activities and push its militarist policy in the Asian-Pacific region.

CREATION OF PRC STRATEGIC MISSILE UNIT REPORTED

PM251424 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Missiles in the Chinese Army"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun -- The Beijing English language newspaper CHINA DAILY, published in the Chinese capital, reports the creation in the Chinese Army of a strategic missile formation [soyedineniye]. This is mentioned in a report by Han Huaizhi, assistant chief of the Chinese Army General Staff.

The report notes that reforms are currently being implemented in the Chinese Army's system of combat training. In the process of troop instruction, special attention is being paid to officer personnel training. Han Huaizhi stresses the advantage of mobile mechanized troops over infantry and the importance of joint military maneuvers involving various troop categories and elements.

INCREASING SOVIET-PRC CULTURAL CONTACTS HAILED

OW260559 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1130 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Sorokin talk]

[Excerpts] The USSR has consistently and purposefully disseminated outstanding works by Chinese writers and artists from various historical periods despite the vicissitudes in the political atmosphere of the two countries over the past few decades.

Not very long ago, Soviet sinologists were happy to have the chance to meet and chat with the noted Chinese writer Wang Meng who led a Chinese film workers' delegation on a visit. Many of Wang Meng's writings have been translated into Russian.

Earlier still, noted Chinese translators and disseminators of Russian literature Ge Boaquan and (Gao Man) also came to our country. After a long separation, they had a chance to meet with friends and counterparts in Moscow. They visited our libraries, publishing houses, and museums. The USSR Union of Writers presented them with citations in honor of their contributions toward developing bilateral cultural ties. After returning home, they wrote in newspapers about their impressions of the visit and published newly translated Soviet poetry. Chinese writer (Zhu Zhongyu), who had attended the Moscow International Book Fair last autumn, also wrote interesting and well-intentioned reports on his impressions of Moscow.

The Chinese film workers' delegations to the film festival in Moscow in 1983, and the recent Asian, African, and Latin American film festival in Tashkent have drawn the wide attention of the Soviet public. The Chinese films "Sunset Street" and "Long Live Youth" have evoked the viewers' great interest and won favorable comment from the Soviet press.

Finally, we must also mention Chinese artists' who have recently visited our country. Soviet audiences have highly praised the young and talented Chinese pianists, violinists, and singers. A group of Soviet performers is now making preparations for a reciprocal visit. Beijing will hold a Soviet art exhibition, and Moscow will also sponsor an exhibition on contemporary Chinese art.

All these are positive indications of the two nations' deepening and expanding cultural contacts. In his speech delivered at the friendship guesthouse in Moscow, writer Wang Meng said that writers and artists can and must play the role of a bridge between the peoples of the two nations. This is well put and correct, and we agree with this statement.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM TOPS PRC HOSTS TWICE

LD232047 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 23 TASS -- The Soviet women's national basketball team won the first friendly match against the national team of the People's Republic of China 82-68 (50-23) here today. The best scorer in the match was Olga Sukharnova of the Soviet team.

PRC Champions Defeated

LD241620 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 24 TASS -- USSR women's basketball team have won its second victory, this time over PRC's title holders "Bai" 91-57 (47-28).

The top scorer of the match was Chinese sportswoman Li Shuying -- 23 points.

JAPANESE DEFENSE SPENDING, U.S. PRESSURE HIT

LD251831 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 25 Jun 84

["Intensification of War Preparations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 25 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov:

Participants in another round of regular Japanese-American consultations on security matters will discuss tomorrow the issues of stepping up American and Japanese military preparations. On the agenda of the three-day meeting in Honolulu, the Hawaiian islands, to be attended by highly placed representatives of the U.S. Administration and Japan's military and foreign policy agencies, are the questions of enhancing Japan's warfare capacity and ensuring the defence of sea lanes in the Asian and Pacific region. The discussion of these questions, which constitute an inalienable part of the U.S. strategic plans in Asia and the Pacific, will be accompanied by claims about the "dramatically expanding" mythical "military threat" of the Soviet Union in the region and the need to boost Japan's "defence capability" in this connection.

The Pentagon's annual report to Congress, submitted in May this year, highly assesses Japan's defence efforts. The report notes that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's remarks deomonstrated that, unlike in the previous years, the Japanese Armed Forces can conduct operations "independently" and in support of effective combat operations of the American Armed Forces. It also notes that in 1983 and 1984 the growth rates of Japan's military spending considerably surpassed the overall growth of other government appropriations, including social schemes. At the same time, the authors of the report reproach their ally that by some indicators, specifically by the contribution of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to the West's "overall defence effort," Japan is still behind NATO's leading members despite Premier Nakasone's promises made in Williamsburg.

All signs indicate that administration officials will try to "upgrade" Japan to the level of military effort of the U.S. leading NATO partners. U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Armitage said the other day that Japan should play a greater role in countering the Soviet threat in the Far East.

Washington's assessment of the independent military effort of Japan and its role in the U.S. strategy in the Asian and Pacific region has pleased the bellicose circles in Tokyo. They talk about the "identity of views" of the United States and Japan with regard to the so-called "Soviet threat" in Asia. Under this pretext, they are going to lay the chief emphasis in the new five-year armaments programme (for 1986-1990) on increasing the ability of the Japanese Armed Forces to conduct combat operations for a "long period of time." With this aim in view, Japan's defence agency has already decided to press for a rise of military allocations in 1985 by at least eight percent.

A public opinion poll, conducted the other day by the influential Japanese newspaper ASAHI in connection with the 30th anniversary of the establishment (contrary to the constitution) of the Armed Forces in Japan, has shown that more than 70 percent of the Japanese oppose the growth of military spending. The newspaper warned the government that if the prime minister called for a further rise in military allocations, this would make the gap between his policy and popular sentiments even wider. Judging by what Tokyo says and does, it is not going to heed such warnings.

U.S. 7TH FLEET PLANS MANEUVERS WITH JAPANESE NAVY

LD251617 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 TASS -- Ships of the United States 7th Fleet, armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles, will take part in joint operations with the Japanese Navy, the fleet's commander, Admiral James Hogg disclosed during his stay in Tokyo.

Speaking at the conservative Society for the Study of State Policy, he declared that the American fleet needs such interaction for fulfilling its objectives. He also stressed that the American military bases in Yokosuka, Sasebo, Atsugi, and others are of great importance for the implementation of Washington's strategic plans in the northwestern part of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Pentagon is vigorously turning Japan into a launchpad for cruise missiles, with the help of which it intends to gain military superiority in the Far East. Adm. Hogg's remarks make it clear that the American military circles not only encroach upon Japan's non-nuclear status, but also intend to involve the Japanese Navy into heightening militarist psychosis in the Far East.

CONTINUING U.S. MILITARISM IN SOUTH KOREA SCORED

LD242058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Tomorrow there begins in many countries, following an appeal by the World Peace Council, a month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the departure of foreign forces from South Korea and the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis. Here with the latest news commentary is Boris Andrianov at the microphone:

It is no accident that the start of the month of solidarity coincides with 25 June. On this day, 34 years ago, the U.S. imperialists unleashed aggression against the DPRK aimed at wiping it off the political map of the world. This was the first attempt in post-war history by the military clique across the ocean to deal a blow against the positions of world socialism on the Far Eastern flank. Washington wanted to seize the entire territory of the Korean peninsula in order to create a bridgehead for new militaristic adventures on the Asian Continent.

Cynically hiding behind the flag of the UN, the aggressors began a total pillage of North Korea. U.S. Flying Fortresses laid waste to peaceful towns and napalmed villages and fields. Steel and lead from across the ocean indiscriminately mowed down the civilian population. Having become like the Hitlerite fanatics, the Pentagon generals were planning to transform the DPRK into a desert zone. But even bestial evil deeds could not bring the U.S. aggressors victory, and Washington was forced to sign an armistice on 27 July 1953.

This was an ignominious defeat for the ruling circles of the United States, and signified the complete downfall of their plans.

However, they across the ocean have obviously not drawn any conclusion from this lesson of history. To this day, they do not even contemplate fulfilling the 60th point of the armistice accord. But then this point contains the obligation by the sides who signed the accord to begin, within 3 months, negotiations on the removal of foreign forces from Korean territory.

Nearly 31 years have passed since the day the armistice was signed. In North Korea there is not a single foreign soldier, but in the south of the Korean peninsula, as before, there are the occupationist forces of the United States.

Their bayonets maintain the puppet ruler of the bloody Seoul regime who, in their turn, create a pretense of legality for stationing U.S. forces in South Korea.

The feverish military activity of the United States on South Korean soil is widely known. It has been transformed into a huge nuclear bridgehead of the Pentagon, where many hundreds of all possible types of mass extermination weapons have already been deployed. It is quite obvious that the U.S. military presence in the south of the peninsula, apart from anything else, is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

This is indeed the reason why the progressive world public supports the DPRK's new constructive proposals directed at securing peace on the Korean peninsula and the creation of preconditions for the country's peaceful unification. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated, we support the important initiatives of the DPRK which foresee the signing of peace treaty to replace the existing accord on armistice; the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between north and south; mutual reductions of armed forces; and the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

DPRK PROTEST OVER U.S. ASIAN POLICIES NOTED

PM251350 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "DPRK Foreign Ministry Memorandum"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun -- The DPRK resolutely condemns the criminal actions by the United States aimed at transforming South Korea into a nuclear bridgehead of the Pentagon and leading to an exacerbation of tension in this region of the world.

This is stated in the DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum published here in connection with the international month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis, which begins 25 June.

The document exposes the White House plans to use the south of the Korean peninsula as an outpost in the implementation of its aggressive Asian and global policy which pursues the establishment of U.S. imperialist world domination. This policy has intensified since the arrival in power of the Reagan administration, which has openly declared its aggressive aspirations in Asia and is steering a course toward knocking together a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo militarist alliance.

U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR PAKISTANI NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

LD231931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The military regime of Pakistan has the capability of creating its own nuclear weapons and it can produce no fewer than 12 nuclear bombs in the next 3 years. These are the facts which have been published in Washington by Democratic Senator Alan Cranston. The senator's announcement made on Capitol Hill contains a very remarkable feature, our commentator notes. It accused the Reagan administration of systematically ignoring or even deliberately concealing information it had about the violation of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

True, Cranston did not identify the violator, and this is quite understandable, for no one other than the United States itself has played a fundamental role in the creation of Pakistan's nuclear potential. According to the UNI news agency, it was precisely the Americans who sent to Islamabad the technology to make nuclear weapons. More than 100 Pakistani nuclear physicists trained in the United States.

Over many years Pakistani specialists have purchased, through dummy companies, equipment in the United States for the creation of their own nuclear industry. Thus, for example, they received from the U.S. General Electric Company a plant for uranium enrichment. With the help of the West a plutonium regeneration works is being built quickly. What it produces can be used both as fuel for nuclear power plants and for the production of nuclear bombs.

But it is well known that Pakistan does not have nuclear power plants and does not intend to build any in the near future. Therefore, there is no doubt that the enriched plutonium will be used for military purposes, for the creation of nuclear weapons.

Specialists assume that the first nuclear explosion will take place in Pakistan no earlier than 1986, although it already possesses the technical ability. The point is that the large-scale program of deliveries to Pakistan of U.S. weapons totalling 3.2 billion will have been completed by precisely this date. Among other things, the program envisages deliveries to the Islamabad regime of 40 F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Thus it is a question not only of Washington's violation of the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, but of giving Pakistan the latest means of delivering them. Such a policy cannot but cause increasing concern among countries of South Asia, particularly when the United States is assigning the military regime of Ziaul Haq the role of policeman guarding imperialist interests in the region.

PAKISTAN'S INCREASED MILITARY BUDGET ASSAILED

PM251107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column": "A 'Record' in Someone Else's Interests"]

[Text] Pakistan's new budget has been announced in Islamabad. According to this budget, the country's military expenditure is to increase by another 20 percent in the forthcoming 1984-85 fiscal year. Thus General Ziaul Haq's administration is taking a record leap in increasing the already considerable spending on arms and the Army -- this spending is approaching half of the entire national budget, although it is well known that nobody is threatening the country.

This year's "record" meets other needs -- the strategic calculations of the United States, which wants to see Pakistan in the role of champion of its own hegemonist policy in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region. It was Washington which turned Pakistan into a bridgehead for the undeclared war against the DRA. The granting of American weapons worth $3.2 billion to Islamabad acted as the detonator triggering an explosive buildup in Pakistan's military might in recent years.

The Ziaul Haq government's decision to increase "defense" spending and the foisting of U.S. armaments on Pakistan are directly connected. The deliveries of F-16 fighter-bombers, sea-based and air-to-air missiles, heavy guns, and tanks were supplemented by the drawing up of a bilateral American-Pakistani agreement on the transfer to Islamabad of the technology for manufacturing sophisticated types of weapons. Serious concern must also be aroused by the fact that Pakistan has embarked on uranium enrichment.

The U.S. habit of foisting a race for militarist preparations on its partners in military cooperation, be it in Asia, Latin America, or Africa, entails the identical consequences everywhere. Socioeconomic contradictions and difficulties are being exacerbated in Pakistan. The country is sinking ever lower on the list of states with the lowest per capita income. The shortage of housing and hospitals, illiteracy, and poverty have become chronic. The foreign debt is growing. The reactionary regime has toughened to the extreme its political repressions against the democratic movement and those who support the transfer of power to a legitimately elected government. The future of the 85-million-strong people is being maimed to suit the interests of the American military-industrial complex and Washington's imperialist and neocolonialist ambitions.

The overloading of Pakistan with American arms and the harnessing of the country to the Pentagon's military chariot runs counter both to the Pakistani people's national interests, and to the interests of peace, security, good-neighborliness, and cooperation throughout South and Southwest Asia.

INDIAN AIR FORCE DELEGATION VISITS KIEV

PM251047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Report by our correspondent Colonel B. Lyapkalo: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Kiev, 23 Jun -- On 22 June Air Chief Marshal D. Singh, chief of staff of the Indian Air Force, who is in the USSR on an official visit, arrived in the Ukrainian capital, the Hero-City of Kiev. He is accompanied by Aviation Colonel General V. Reshetnikov, deputy commander in chief of the Air Force. At Borispol Airport Air Chief Marshal D. Singh and his retinue were greeted by Aviation Colonel General V. Pankin, commander of the Red Banner Kiev Military District Air Force.

On 23 June Chief Air Marshal D. Singh and his retinue visited the Kiev Higher Military Aviation Engineering School. An honor guard was drawn up at the school to greet D. Singh. D. Singh received the report by the commander of the honor guard and inspected the Soviet troops.

The visitors were familiarized with the school's training facilities and with the organization of the training process. Then they visited the "Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" memorial complex and acquainted themselves with the other sights in the Ukrainian capital.

That evening D. Singh and his retinue left Kiev.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES USTINOV-SINGH MEETING

PM250955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting at the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 21 June Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received Air Chief Marshal D. Singh, chief of staff of the Indian Air Force, who is on an official visit to the USSR. There was a friendly conversation between Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov and Air Chief Marshal D. Singh on questions of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister; and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the Armed Forces General Staff.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET WITH KUZNETSOV

LD251744 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of Indian parliamentarians led by House of the People (Lok Sabha) Speaker Balram Jakhar. Their friendly conversation revealed satisfaction with the high and all-round character of time-tested Soviet-Indian relations sealed in the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, and striving for their further development.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov noted that the USSR backs the just demand of developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order. He drew the guests' attention to the Soviet Union's initiatives directed at resolving key international problems, above all, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament.

Concern was expressed over the escalation of militarist preparations by the United States and some of its allies in the Indian Ocean. It was noted that the Soviet Union favours the transformation of that region into a peace zone and supports the U.N. decision on convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean. India's contribution to the common effort to maintain peace and security is highly valued in the USSR.

Balram Jakhar said that the Soviet peace-loving foreign policy is widely supported in India. He expressed the confidence that the delegation's visit will contribute to expanding further parliamentary ties between the two countries, to strengthening bonds of friendship and cooperation. This meets the interests of the Indian and Soviet peoples, the interests of preserving peace in Asia and the world large.

The conversation was attended by Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Tengiz Menteshashvili, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Karim Akhmedov, other officials, India's Ambassador to the USSR Sayid Nurul Hasan.

On the same day, the delegation met with the chairmen of the chambers, chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Luncheon was given in honour of the guests on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH LPDR'S KAYSON PHOMVIHAN

LD261246 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today met with Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS LAO-THAI BORDER DISPUTE

BK231228 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1300 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] According to reports, Kithong Vongsai, Lao ambassador at the United Nations, informed the UN secretary general of the latest intrusion and aggression committed by the Thai Armed Forces against Laos encroaching onand occupying three Lao villages in Paklai District. Station commentator Ella Zhukova comments on this development as follows:

Dear listeners, let me recall the recent developments in Laos: Recently, the Thai Armed Forces nibbled at and occupied some inhabited localities in Sayaboury Province. It is worthy of note that after seizing these villages, the Thai side forced the local inhabitants to destroy their identification cards and register as Thai citizens. In the meantime, the Lao Government expressed willingness to produce a complete set of maps and other documents for study to the Thai side to prove that these villages are actually in LPDR territory.

The question is why the Thai military circles dared encroach on and aggress against its neighbor in such a serious manner, thus violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, and running counter to the major principles in the 1979 Laos-Thailand joint communique, which have stipulated that the two sides must develop mutual relations and friendship on the basis of good-neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, mutual interest, and resolving disputes only through negotiations.

It is obvious that political development along the optimistic path spelled out in the joint communique has displeased certain groups [in Thailand]. Commentators believe that the reason Laos has been encroached on in such a serious manner is directly linked with the visits to Beijing and Washington by some high-level Thai administrative authorities. The Lao Foreign Ministry said that the provocations are directly linked to the Chinese acts of hostility against Vietnam and the Thai authorities' support to the Pol Pot bandits in sneaking into Kampuchea to carry out disturbances. The encroachment on and aggression against Laos clearly show that the United States and China have colluded with one another to create tension among the countries in Southeast Asia in order to create confrontation between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN grouping.

It seems that this incident is an outcome of the negotiation on strategic issues between China and the United States, which began when President Ronald Reagan visited Beijing and were continued by Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping when he recently visited the United States. It seems that due to the pressure from the United States and China, certain circles in Thailand have taken part in adopting hostile attitudes toward Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, and have tried to drag the other ASEAN member-countries into involvement in this action. Such an action is apparently unsuccessful, as can be seen from a comment by the JAKARTA POST newspaper, which said that the other ASEAN partners are concerned about Thailand's increasing dependence on other countries.

The Lao leading circles called for urgent employment of appropriate measures to effect the withdrawal of Thai troops from LPDR territory. They also stressed that all problems, including border disputes, should be settled through negotiation.

Recently, a mass rally was held in Vientiane in which the Lao people expressed their determination to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. A speech delivered at the rally emphasized that the Lao and Thai peoples unanimously aspire to live in peace and friendship and to cooperate with one another as good neighbors. In fact, this line of thinking also conforms to the aspirations of all Southeast Asian countries. The path to fulfill this objective has already been defined in the proposals advanced by the three Indochinese countries in calling on the ASEAN countries to hold negotiations so as to improve mutual understanding in a constructive manner in order to amicably settle all problems.

DEPARTURE OF THAI AIR FORCE CHIEF FOR PRC NOTED

PM261054 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Off to China"]

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Jun -- A Thai military delegation including P. Thupatemi, commander of the Air Force of the Country's Armed Forces, and other high-ranking military figures has left here for a 7-day visit to China. The delegation will visit a number of military installations in the PRC, in particular an Air Force base situated in the vicinity of China's border with Vietnam.

AFP CITED ON PRC ARMS SUPPLIES TO POL POTISTS

PM251022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "AFP Report"]

[Text] Paris, 22 Jun -- As AFP reports from Bangkok, China has started supplying heavy artillery to the Pol Potists. Foreigners traveling to the regions where the Pol Potist forces are concentrated near the Thai border have stated that the range of these guns is around 20 km. Formerly the heaviest weapons reported to be in the Pol Potists' arsenal included 120-mm mortars and antitank guns made in China.

ALIYEV SEES OFF DEPARTING SRV DELEGATION

LD231741 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Today the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, left Moscow for Hanoi. It took part in the work of the CEMA economic summit. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other official figures.

ARKHIPOV ADDRESSES USSR-SFRY COOPERATION GROUP

LD260201 Moscow International Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The 22d session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation started in the Soviet capital today. This committee, as you know, is headed on the Soviet side by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and on the Yugoslav side by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. Our correspondent Aleksey Glukhovskiy reports:

Opening the first session, Ivan Arkhipov briefly discussed the development of Soviet-Yugoslav economic and scientific-technical cooperation. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording in Russian, followed by translation] Today's session of the committee is taking place under conditions in which fruitful Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is becoming more and more substantial. A great contribution has been made to it by meetings and talks between Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, as well as by the official friendly visit paid to the SFRY by Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The realization of the agreements reached during these meetings is having a favorable effect on the expansion and enrichment of economic and scientific-technical ties between our countries.

A year has passed since our last session, Ivan Arkhipov went on. During this period of time, the Soviet people have striven to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Their work was aimed at carrying out the tasks set by the party in connection with the 11th 5-Year Plan. The envisaged plans and indicators in industrial production, growth of productivity of labor and capital building are being fully realized in our country. That ensures the further development of the economy and the rise in the standard of living of the Soviet people.

[Voice heard again in Russian, fading to translation] I should like to stress that our session is taking place immediately after the Moscow economic meeting of CEMA countries at the highest level, which convincingly manifested the monolithism and unity of the countries of the socialist camp. The practical realization of the decisions adopted at the session will contribute to the further deepening of the socialist economic integration and the development of specialization and production cooperation. In its relations with Yugoslavia, we consistently implement the policy of the development of mutually beneficial cooperation, strictly adhering to the principles defined in the joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents. This is clearly confirmed by the successful development of trade, economic and scientific-technical ties between the Soviet Union and the SFRY. For instance, the Soviet Union has for some years now occupied first place among Yugoslavia's trade partners. Production specialization, cooperation and scientific-technical cooperation are expanding more and more between our countries' organizations. [end recording]

Ivan Arkhipov ended by expressing the conviction that the 22d session of the committee would be as successful as those preceding it.

Borisav Srebric, co-chairman of the intergovernmental committee, stressed in his speech:

[Begin recording] I can state that relations between our countries are developing successfully and a significant contribution is certainly made to this by mutual meetings and talks at the highest levels. During the past 2 years, both sides paid each other high-level visits which made a significant contribution to the development of general relations between our countries.

Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations have recorded a further increase since the last session of our committee, especially in the qualitative sense of the word. The success of our economic relations proves beyond all doubt the validity of the principles upon which they are founded. [end recording]

During the first day of the session, the two sides exchanged views on the present state of Soviet-Yugoslav economic relations. Among other things, stress was laid on the desire to continue to expand and deepen cooperation between our countries on a mutually beneficial basis.

PRAVDA CITES RESULTS OF USSR-GDR SCIENCE MEETING

PM251021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] The 34th session of the intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR took place in Moscow 19-22 June.

Guided by the provisions of the statement of the CEMA economic summit conference and the agreements reached during the official friendly visit of a GDR party and state delegation to the USSR in May 1983, the commission defined new avenues for the two countries' cooperation. Issues connected with further extending its scope and effectiveness were examined. Progress in elaborating the basic guidelines for cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and production for the period up to the year 2000 was discussed. Practical steps were agreed upon to complete the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990 and establish direct ties between USSR production associations and GDR combines.

A number of agreements were signed, making provision, in particular, for the further development of collaboration in the development and production of certain microelectronics, components and track machines for railroad transport. Issues of organizing a new stage in long-term contacts in the sphere of shipbuilding and the manufacture of standardized systems for the programmed control of machines and equipment were examined.

Great attention was devoted to expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods. An agreement was concluded on helping the GDR to improve the process of polyamide textile fibers. Issues of deepening business ties in the photographic chemical industry, textile machine building, and the manufacture of high quality footwear were agreed on.

Agreement was reached on the implementation of further measures concerned with cooperation in the development of sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and in particular, in the creation of capacities for fruit and vegetable storage and potato processing.

The USSR delegation was headed by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the GDR delegation by G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

COMPARISONS OF REPORTS ON MITTERRAND VISIT

Talks Termed Frank, Constructive

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 June in its First Edition frontpages a TASS report under the heading "K.U. Chernenko's Meeting With French President F. Mitterrand." It has been compared to the TASS English version published in the 22 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 4, under the subheading "Chernenko Talks Termed Frank, Constructive," and has been found to be identical except that PRAVDA omits the TASS dateline and substitutes "21 June" for "today" in the last line of the first paragraph.

Aliyev-Fiterman Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 June in its First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "Kremlin Reception." It has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 22 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 5, under the subheading "Aliyev-Fiterman Meeting" and reveals that PRAVDA supplies the following additional passage:

In the last paragraph, line six, PRAVDA reads: ...cooperation and peace.

The following were present at the talk: N.S. Konarev, minister of railways; T.B. Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet; D.M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; V.A. Brezhnev, first deputy minister of transport construction; and T. Schwartz, trade counselor at the French Embassy in the USSR.

Chernenko Dinner Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 June in its First Edition on page 2 carries a TASS report under the heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 22 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 6, under the subheading "Chernenko Dinner Speech," and reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph and begins ... [Text] Esteemed Mr President!

Esteemed French guests!

Comrades!

We are glad ... (supplying opening);

On page G 7, paragraph one, line eight, PRAVDA reads: ...powers. So the result is obvious: on the whole... (rewording);

On page G 8, paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...would like to hope that this continues... (supplying "to hope that");

In paragraph six, line eight, PRAVDA substitutes "Near East" for "Middle East";

On page G 9, paragraph one, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...will be marked in our countries under the sign... (supplying additional phrase).

Mitterrand Departure Telegram

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 June in its First Edition on page 2 carries a TASS report entitled "From On Board the Aircraft." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 25 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 14, under the subheading "Mitterrand Departure Telegram" and aside from omitting the TASS dateline, reveals the following sole variation:

In paragraph six, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...homage to its noble feat. France does... (substituting "noble" for "lofty").

TUMANOV COMMENTS ON USSR-FRENCH RELATIONS

LD252141 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Commentary by observer Boris Tumanov]

[Text] Dear listeners, good evening. Today I would like to talk to you about some observations I made at the end of President Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union. First of all, the Soviet-French summit meeting confirmed that in spite of divisions in this world, in spite of ideological divergences, in spite of political confrontations, humanity remains and will remain indivisible in its desire to put an end to the dangerous development of the international situation and to remove from our planet the threat of a nuclear war. One cannot attain this aim while inciting hatred, prejudice, and mistrust. Dialogue, goodwill, the sincere search for mutual understanding, the respect of one for the other -- this is the only way to operate if one wants to preserve peace and save our civilization from a tragic end.

It is this approach that characterized the Soviet-French discussions in Moscow. And it was confirmed during these 3 days in June that relations between France and the USSR retain, in no matter what situation, all their importance as one of the essential factors of stability and security in East-West relations. The phenomenon of Franco-Soviet relations, their rich political, cultural, economic, scientific and human potential, is inspired not by an artificial sentimentalism but by objective necessities that have been confirmed many times by history. Certainly, the lovers of sensationalism in the bourgeois press who, through their dilettantism or through their very recent experience of political shows, expected the visit of the French president to the USSR to turn either into a scandal or into a pompous and hollow demonstration, are disappointed today.

It was not a concern with the spectacular but a responsible and realistic approach that determined the atmosphere of the Franco-Soviet discussions and that, in the final analysis was responsible for their positive outcome. Our two countries have progressed toward an improvement in bilateral relations and President Mitterrand spoke about the warming up of relations between France and the USSR and of the absence of any blockage on the Soviet side. The Moscow discussions have made apparent the possibility of a future rapprochement in the viewpoints of the two parties and the working out of joint or parallel actions in the international arena. The Soviet Union and France are (?already) in agreement with regard to the need to prevent the militarization of space. Our two countries have recognized the usefulness of the mechanism of political consultations on a regular basis. Cooperation between the USSR and France has considerably influenced in an interesting way the positive development of international affairs in favor of detente, and these developments are being asserted. Today it is vital that Soviet-French relations, after some misfirings in recent years, should again advance in every sphere and in the political sphere above all.

In addition to all these observations, I insist on stressing one aspect of the relations between the two countries which, in my opinion, is the most important. It is the fact that the attitude of the Soviet Union to France is dictated not by considerations of the economic climate but by broad and constant interests, by everything that brings the Soviet and French peoples together and strengthens their mutual understanding and their friendship. In other words, the respect, the interest, and the attention which were shown in Moscow with regard to the French president are neither an improvisation nor the results of a political choice of the moment; it is the tradition of the Soviets' natural and general philosophy based on our history, the common struggle, and on our common aspiration toward peace.

ECC SUMMIT OPENS, FACES SERIOUS DIFFERENCES

LD251201 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Fontainebleau (France) June 25 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Yuriy Lopatin and Albert Balebanov report:

A scheduled summit session of the European Council of Communities of the ten Common Market member-countries is due to open in the ancient castle of Fontainebleau near Paris today. The preparations for the meeting have demonstrated that it will again be marked by serious differences. Albeit it is not customary to set a fixed agenda for such meetings within the EEC, nevertheless the range of subjects to be discussed by the leaders of the community has been determined. It is based on the proposals of French President Francois Mitterrand spelled out in the letters, which he sent out to the heads of state and government of the rest of the member-countries of the European Community.

Addressing a press-conference in Brussels, a representative of the Commission of the European Communities disclosed the contents of these letters. Along with a package of acute budgetary-financial and agrarian issues it is planned also to examine such questions as the course of the talks on the admission of Portugal and Spain to the Common Market, the socio-economic difficulties through which the "Ten" are going, in particular the uncontrollable growth of umemployment rates.

The heads of state and government of the EEC member-countries will also discuss a number of international issues, including East-West relations in the light of the recent visit of President Mitterrand to the USSR, the situation in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area.

Literally on the eve of the meeting, the situation, as the LE NUVEAU JOURNAL, a mouthpiece of French financial-economic circles put it, has "suddenly and sharply deteriorated."

FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl unexpectedly put forward a demand that, contrary to the decisions taken earlier, compensation payments to West Germany farmers at the expense of the EEC be increased as of July 1 this year. In answer to the refusal from the commission of the European Communities, Bonn declared that it would table [present] that question at the session in Fontainebleau and link it with the resolution of budgetary problems of the "Ten", which are so acute even without that that they generated a financial-political crisis in the EEC.

The actions of the FRG have produced an effect of an exploded bomb, the newspaper LES ECHOS writes. The West European press points out that they jeopardize the whole package of compromise agreements in the agrarian field, which took such a tremendous effort to reach last spring.

Bonn's example has been followed by the Netherlands, which put forward similar demands in order to ease the position of its own farmers. At the same time Ireland made it clear that it intended to use the situation to press ahead for cancelling the decision of the Common Market on quotas in dairy produce output, which are in conflict with its interests.

Along with that problem, the current session, as well as the preceding summit meetings in Stuttgart, Athens and Brussels, will again be dominated by the controversial issue of British donations to the EEC budget. London has long demanded a considerable cut in them.

On the eve of the current session, France, which according to the rule of rotation holds up to July 1 this year the post of president at the EEC bodies, made everything in its power to gloss over the deep differences in the community. To this end the acute problem of British donations was deliberately moved to the background, among the outstanding issues, which, as is claimed, cannot prevent the implementation of the plans for the creation of a political alliance within the EEC framework.

Far from all the partners agree with the viewpoint of Paris, and Gaston Thorn, president of the Commission of the European Communities, criticised it. Absolute priority, he said, shall be given to the settlement of the conflict over the British donations. What talk can there be of a Europe of tomorrow when it is yet bogged down in the problems of the present!

EEC Summit Issues Viewed

LD251722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A 2-day session of the Common Market Council has opened at Fontainebleau near Paris at the level of heads of state and government. At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

The two previous meetings of the top representatives of the 10 West European countries that belong to the Common Market ended in failure. What will happen on this occasion? Will they manage to overcome their differences? These questions have been constantly in the pages of the newspapers of the 10 countries on the eve of the Fontainebleau meeting: And they are being discussed now, as the heads of state and governments meet at the one table.

The main issue giving rise to sharp debate is the demand by Britain that its contribution to the Common Market budget be reduced. Judging by the reports published in the press, the fact that there are grounds for the British claims is not doubted, though fierce fighting is taking place around the sum involved. And here the FRG added fuel to the fire by raising the issue of increased compensation for its agricultural producers before the very start of the Fontainebleau meeting. As a result, the financial problem has become yet more acute and the difficulties in seeking ways of solving it have been increased.

Mitterrand, president of France, who is presiding at the meeting, has called upon delegates not to get bogged down in petty arguments but to deal with the wide problems of deepening political cooperation between the Common Market countries. However, the objection was put to him that it is allegedly impossible to write tomorrow's history of Europe in letters of gold when present difficulties have not been removed.

It would appear that the proposal to leave unsolved issues on one side has found no supporters. The realities of today raise very acute issues, and they are far from being confined to financial problems.

As far as can be judged by the agenda of the Fontainebleau meeting, they do not intend to discuss unemployment there, although it is impossible to avoid this problem. A few days ago, the Common Market statistical service reported that during the period from May 1983 to May 1984, unemployment in the countries of the European Economic Community rose by 5.9 percent. In 9 out of the 10 Common Market countries -- the figures for Greece have not been included -- 1.2 million people, or 10.8 percent of the active population, have been deprived of the right to work. Where better in the West to discuss the subject of human rights? Practice, however, shows that in those cases where they themselves should take effective measures, rather than issue unsubstantiated attacks and unfounded homilies to others, the human rights problem, and in particular the right to work, does not excite any interest on the part of the heads of state and government.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS WEU'S COLD WAR ATTITUDE

PM251436 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Spirit of Cold War"]

[Text] Paris, 22 Jun -- A session of the Western European Union [WEU] Assembly attended by parliamentarians of the seven WEU member-countries has ended here.

The session participants discussed the same range of issues that was at the focus of attention of the recent WEU Council session at foreign minister level, also held here, namely, ways of increasing the organization's role in resolving military policy questions and the establishment on this basis of a "European prop" of NATO. The recommendations of the parliamentary session and the reports it discussed are of a consultative nature: they will form the basis of decisions to be formulated at the jubilee WEU Council session scheduled for the coming fall in Rome and expected to officially approve the "political revival" of this organization. Stressing the urgent need to create a politically reliable and militarily effective European prop within the Atlantic alliance, the parliamentarians of the "Seven" recommended that the WEU Council hold sessions attended by foreign as well as defense ministers at least twice a year.

The parliamentarians noted in particular that greater coordination among the West European countries within NATO must take place against the backdrop of strengthening transatlantic cooperation and must in no way impair relations between West Europe and the United States.

The reports of the assembly's commissions, exuding the cold war spirit, emphasized the need to increase appropriations for the development of new types of weapons, including space weapons. The parliamentarians approved a proposal to expand cooperation in the development of communication and spy satellites and, in the long term, of military-purpose orbital systems.

The WEU Assembly officially recommended that restrictions imposed on the production of offensive arms in the FRG by the 1954 Paris agreements on the foundation of the WEU be lifted. As time has passed, some of these restrictions have already been lifted, and it is now a question of granting the FRG the right to produce heavy bombers, land-based missiles, and big warships. An official decision on such a move favoring the further buildup of the Bundeswehr's offensive potential is to be adopted at the coming WEU Council session in Rome.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEETING OPENS IN MUNICH

LD251524 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Munich June 25 TASS -- By Vladimir Serov and Viktor Borodich.

An international conference on environmental protection opened here today under the auspices of the U.N. European Economic Commission. Representatives of 29 countries of Europe and North America are taking part.

The objective of the conference, held in line with the provisions of the Helsinki and Madrid meetings, is to work out general recommendations on ways to avert damage inflicted to forests, water reservoirs and structures by pollution of the atmosphere. Since many problems of environmental protection are of a global nature, socialist states stress in their joint draft resolution that these problems can be effectively resolved only by way of close international cooperation. Effective measures for reducing armaments could play an important role in that through a release of funds for aims of protecting and improving the environment.

The conference will last till June 27.

DANISH OFFICIAL HOLDS CONSULTATIONS IN MOSCOW

PM251319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings and Conversations"]

[Text] Danish Foreign Ministry Director General O. Moller was in Moscow during the period 17-20 June in connection with the events celebrating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Denmark.

O. Moller was received by USSR Deputy Foreign Ministers V.F. Maltsev and V.G. Komplektov. There was a detailed exchange of views on topical international problems of mutual interests and questions of bilateral relations which, it was noted, are progressing. Danish Ambassador to the Soviet Union R. Torning-Petersen participated in the conversations.

NATO'S AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS ON CYPRUS REPORTED

LD251959 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Nicosia June 25 TASS -- Imperialist NATO circles led by the United States are nurturing aggressive designs directed at turning Cyprus into their unsinkable aircraft carrier. In the Turkish-controlled northern part of the island, close to the populated locality of Xeros, the American military has started establishing a large naval base intended for use by NATO warships. According to the newspaper ALITHIA, the United States is building a military airfield, the largest in the Near East, in the same region near Lefkoniko. The Cypriot public expresses grave concern in connection with Washington's militarist plans which pose a threat to the security of Cyprus and enhance foreign interference in its internal affairs.

GREEK PAPER CITES U.S. PLANS TO TOPPLE GOVERNMENT

LD252114 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Athens, June 25 TASS -- Members of staff of the U.S. Embassy in Athens, including CIA agents who work in the embassy under the guise of diplomats are working out in close contact with representatives of local big business plans to overthrow the Greek Government, in the same way as the Chilean Government was overthrown, writes the newspaper ROMIOSINI.

One of the items of the plan has been implemented early in June when an anti-government march was held in the centre of Athens on the initiative of the right-wing party "New Democracy". The masterminds of the action then held a secret meeting at which the U.S. Ambassador M. Stearns and Economic Counsellor of the U.S. Embassy B. Raus were also present. ROMIOSINI points out that a number of measures for undermining the economic positions of the government of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), was worked out at that meeting. These measures, specifically, envisaged the closure of industrial enterprises, mass dismissals of the working people, provoking of anti-government strikes.

The U.S. espionage department actively enlists right-wing political figures into the staging of acts of sabotage, the newspaper writes.

MUBARAK REJECTION OF FOREIGN BASES NOTED

PM251556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "News From Egypt": "Presidential Statement"]

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jun -- Egyptian President H. Mubarak has addressed members of the ruling National Democratic Party's parliamentary faction here.

Speaking about foreign policy, he said that "under no circumstances will Egypt allow foreign military bases to be located on its territory, nor will it yield to any foreign pressure."

NEW PLAN MAY EASE EGYPT'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM260840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch under the general heading "News From Egypt": "Complex Tasks"]

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jun -- The plan for Egypt's socioeconomic development for fiscal 1984-1985 has been adopted. It is envisaged that the total volume of planned capital investments will be 4.7 billion Egyptian pounds or considerably more than last year.

As AL-AHRAM writes, the plan's main aims are the accelerated development of national production, the reduction of excessive imports of consumer goods, and the lessening of the country's dependence on foreign sources of finance.

The tasks in question are very complex. The course toward economic "liberalization" imposed by As-Sadat in the seventies led to a sharp intensification of the structural disproportions in Egypt's economy. Only trade and the services sphere received rapid development, whereas industrial production began to lag behind. At the same time there was unrestrained encouragement for imports, whose volume is now double that of exports, and a reliance on foreign loans and credits, which has resulted in a 1,300-percent increase in the country's foreign debt. The return to centralized planning with reliance on the development of the productive sectors is a new feature of Egypt's economic policy. As observers here believe, the consistent implementation of this line may tangibly ease the severity of the socioeconomic problems facing the country.

DEPUTY POWER, ELECTRIFICATION MINISTER IN IRAN

For Iranian reportage on the visit of Deputy Power and Electricity Minister Aleksey Makukhin and accompanying delegation to Tehran, where they conferred with Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard and other officials, and a report on Makukhin's visit to the power station in Esfahan, see the Iran section of the 25 June South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT CABLE MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT

PM251054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of Mozambique

We send you, Comrade President, the Frelimo Party, the People's Assembly, the government of the country, and the friendly Mozambican people our cordial congratulations on the ninth anniversary of the proclamation of Mozambique's independence.

Soviet people have unfailing solidarity with the people of Mozambique who, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, are fighting a difficult battle for advancement along the path of economic and social progress, and are defending the course of revolution against the intrigues of internal and external enemies. We are convinced that the further development and deepening of relations between our countries, based on the friendship and cooperation treaty of 31 March 1977, and also the strengthening of the ties between the CPSU, and the Frelimo Party correspond to the fundamental interests of both the Soviet and Mozambique peoples and will assist in strengthening the joint struggle of all progressive forces against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for peace and security of the people.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

MOZAMBIQUE AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES TV AUDIENCE

LD251921 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Ipolito Patricio, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the USSR]

[Text] Comrades and friends: Today we are marking the ninth anniversary of the national independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which has joined the socialist countries of the African Continent. The Mozambican people, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, are successfully fulfilling the decisions of the fourth congress on defense of the homeland, the elimination of backwardness, and the construction of socialism, directing its efforts primarily against armed banditry, the offspring of apartheid and imperialism, and the eradication of hunger, exacerbated by the recent drought and flooding which gripped the greater part of our country.

This year (?in toil and struggle) we are marking a historic date, 25 September, the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle for national liberation against colonialism. This year we signed the Incomati Treaty, with which our hope for peace in the country and region are linked. This is the result of our political, military, and diplomatic victory over racism and imperialism. This important achievement of the Mozambican revolution is being implemented in an atmosphere of constant consolidation and development of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We say together: The struggle continues, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, apartheid, racism and zionism -- the struggle for the celebration of peace and socialism, for the victory of democracy, and social progress on all continents.

Thank you very much.

U.S., CHILEAN, ISRAELI MILITARY USE OF HONDURAS

LD230338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] It has been learned that the United States is holding talks with Chilean dictator Pinochet on sending a group of military experts to Honduras, from whose territory the CIA, together with mercenary forces, is waging an undeclared war against the Sandinist people's revolution.

At the same time, the military presence of Tel Aviv in this Central American republic is being increased. The presence of Israeli experts in important strategic places in state security bodies and their participation in antiguerrilla operations is becoming more and more noticeable.

JESSE JACKSON MEETS SALVADORANS IN PANAMA

LD252223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1905 GMT 25 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] Jesse Jackson, the well-known Negro figure, who is seeking the Democratic nomination as candidate in the presidential elections, is carrying out a tour of Latin American countries. Today he arrived in El Salvador. Later today he will set off for Cuba, and then he will visit Nicaragua.

The day before, in Panama, Jackson met representatives of the patriotic forces of Salvador. During a talk which took place the emissaries of the partisans stated that they were willing to commence talks about a peaceful settlement of the Salvadoran problem. However, they insist that equal talks be held, without preconditions. And they do not intend to lay down their arms until a mutually acceptable agreement is reached.

JACKSON CALLS FOR RECOGNITION OF FSLN

LD260706 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] San Jose June 25 TASS -- According to reports coming here, guerrilla units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, during fierce battles in the past week in Salvador killed in the eastern Department of Morazan 99 officers and men from the choice battalions of the punitive forces "Ronald Reagan", "Atonal", "Leon" and other battalions trained by U.S. military "advisers". The guerrillas liberated the city of San Carlos. They seized vast amounts of weapons, ammunition, military equipment. The raid of the punitive forces to comb districts held by guerrillas has flopped.

The patriots are controlling the most important transport routes of the country, including the Pan-American Highway, as well as the highway along Salvador's Pacific coast. The movement of troops and military equipment along these highways has been halted. More than 100 trucks hit mines and were destroyed by guerrilla ambushes. In various areas of the country guerrillas put out of operation several high-voltage electric transmission lines, paralysing the operation of many industrial facilities.

The Salvadoran regime is taking out on peaceful population its hatred caused by defeats on the battlefield. Planes and helicopters of the U.S. make have been bombing and strafing for several days villages in guerrilla-controlled Morazan, San Miguel, La-Union, San-Vicente, Usulutan, Cuscatlan, Cabanas and Salvador Departments and also in the area of Volcano Guazapa. There are vast casualties among women, children, old people.

Panama June 25 TASS -- Jesse Jackson, prominent black leader of the USA, hopeful for presidential nomination from the Democratic Party, declared for the recognition of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary-Democratic Front of Salvador as lawful representatives of the Salvadoran people.

CASTRO DESCRIBES JACKSON VISIT AS PEACE GESTURE

LD260716 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Havana June 26 TASS -- Jesse Jackson, the prominent religious and public figure in the USA seeking a Democratic presidential nomination, arrived here on Monday for a three-day visit at the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the republic. At the airport he was met by Fidel Castro and other officials.

The invitation to Jesse Jackson to visit Cuba is a manifestation of good will on the part of the Cuban people toward the people of the United States, Fidel Castro said during an impromptu press conference at the plane's gangway. He described Jesse Jackson's visit as a "peace gesture". For his part, Jesse Jackson pointed to a real threat of a large-scale regional war in the Western Hemisphere and said that Cuba and the USA should begin a fruitful dialogue on pressing problems.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH CUBAN OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

PM251235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings and Conversations"]

[Text] There has been a meeting between Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and H. Rodriguez Llompart, chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, during which questions of Soviet-Cuban economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

PAPERS REFER TO CHERNENKO AS POLITBURO HEAD

PM260855 [Editorial Report] Eight Moscow-published national dailies -- PRAVDA First and Second Editions, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Second Edition, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA First Edition -- carry in their 24 June issues TASS reports of varying length on the 23 June ceremony in Kazan in which Politburo member Vorotnikov presented the city with the Order of Lenin. Each report contains the following paragraph: "The participants in the meeting elected with enthusiasm an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko."

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES BOOK OF CHERNENKO SPEECHES

LD251952 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA today devoted an article to Konstantin Chernenko's book "People and Party United. Selected Speeches and Articles." The book includes speeches, articles and reports by Konstantin Chernenko during the period from 1976 to April 1984. They deal with the party's and people's efforts to implement the decisions of the 25th-26th CPSU Congresses, strengthen the Soviet Union's economic and defensive might, raise living standards and mould a new individual, with the tireless struggle of the Communist Party and the Soviet state against the threat of thermonuclear war, for a lasting peace, for consolidating the positions of socialism in the international arena.

The book dealing with so many subjects, the article stresses, the author centres his attention on the Communist Party -- the leading force of Soviet society, ideological and political vanguard of the Soviet people. The article says that the book convincingly shows that the party's efficiency and its influence on the masses directly depends on their close interrelationship, on the style and methods of party work, their correspondence to the spirit of the time, character of the tasks that are being handled. The Leninist principles and methods of activity, Leninist style of party leadership as an effective tool of the CPSU, as the most characteristic feature of its political image, constitute fundamental subjects of the book.

Konstantin Chernenko's speeches and articles, the review points out, vividly reflect the inseparable unity between the home and foreign policy of the CPSU, its struggle for ensuring peaceful constructive work of the Soviet people at a complicated period filled with drastic historical events. They show how deep are the roots of detente, how attractive for the peoples are the Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems.

Konstantin Chernenko substantiates the historical need to preserve and consolidate the unity of the fraternal socialist states, to expand in all ways and deepen internationalist cooperation between them in all spheres. The CPSU and the Soviet state, the author notes, give top priority to solidarity with the peoples who have cast off the yoke of colonial dependence and have embarked on the road of independent development. Soviet Communists are marching shoulder-to-shoulder in the struggle for a peaceful future and progress of mankind with millions of their brothers in the class, communist and workers' parties of all continents. The newspaper IZVESTIYA writes that Konstantin Chernenko's book "People and Party United" makes a weighty contribution to elaborating the major theoretical and practical problems of ideological work of the party, party and state construction, shaping of socialist consciousness, asserting the socialist way of life.

CHERNENKO SICK SPELLS OBSERVED BY EYEWITNESSES

WA251919 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 16-17 Jun 84 p 27

[Unattributed report: "Chernenko's State of Health Is Said To Have Deteriorated"]

[Text] According to information received yesterday in Moscow from a generally trustworthy diplomatic source, Chernenko experienced two sick spells in close succession on 12 June during the opening meeting of the CEMA summit. The cause of this sudden illness, which forced the secretary general of the Soviet Communist party to break off his speech twice, is not known. On 12 June, Soviet television devoted an exceptionally short sequence to the meeting of the economic alliance of the socialist countries, the observers noted. Only some scenes of the opening ceremony were televised. As if to minimize possible speculation in advance regarding these two sick spells, on subsequent days the press devoted an exceptionally important place to Mr Chernenko's activities. Thus PRAVDA on 14 June, giving an account of the previous day's events, published an interview with Mr Chernenko, one of his speeches, details of two meetings that he had had, and a report on his presence at the Kremlin summit meeting.

Speech Impediments

The 72-year-old Soviet leader suffers from pulmonary emphysema, according to analyses from a Western source. This illness has thus far been revealed in serious speech problems. Most of his speeches, which were televised in full when he assumed his duties, are now read by the announcers. On 13 June, during Chernenko's most recent appearance on television, the Soviet population was able to see its leader stammering and ill at ease when he was praising Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak, whom he had just decorated.

A sick spell similar to that of 12 June was observed by eyewitnesses on 10 May. On that day, Chernenko had to be suported by two bodyguards as he prepared to receive the king of Spain at the Kremlin. Never published in the USSR, the photos taken on that occasion show the Soviet president grasped under the arms by two men. In another photo, an unknown person is buttoning his overcoat for him. These eyewitnesses had reported at the time that Chernenko moved around "like an automaton or a bear, with arms dangling and an absent-minded air." This clumsiness in bearing has been verified by television viewers on several occasions since then. Konstantin Chernenko, who succeeded Yuri Andropov in mid-February, had been kept out of public view for close to three months last year. According to information from a diplomatic source, he was then suffering from pleurisy.

All his public appearances since he came to power have given the impression of a hesitant leader with a speech problem and labored breathing.

POZNER: SAKHAROVS LIVING WELL IN GORKIY

LD231439 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] One of our regular listeners. (Mark Gribalski) -- and I hope I pronounce that correctly -- a resident of Baltimore, sent in a question that is probably a reflection of what many Americans think, which is why I answer it on the air. It's a two-pronged question: Why do you treat your dissidents so harshly? Supposedly you are free to criticize. Are dissidents more than critical? Do they want to overthrow the Soviet state? Has Andrey Sakharov ever been tried in a court of law? What are his crimes? Why is he under house arrest? That's the first prong. The second is: Doesn't Sakharov's wife have the protection [as heard] under the Soviet Constitution to proper and free medical treatment?

Let me begin by answering the second prong. Yes, of course, Yelena Bonner has the right to free and proper medical treatment, like every other Soviet citizen. The difference between Bonner and other Soviet citizens in the area of medical treatment -- I stress that because in addition there are a whole lot of other and far more important differences between her and 99.99 percent of the population -- is that she wants to be treated abroad. Now, if health was the issue, believe me, she could get all the medical treatment she could ever need in this country, especially considering that her problem allegedly is her eyes, and we have the world's top eye surgeon, Professor Fedorov, whose methods have been adopted in the United States, where he was invited to teach them. The problem is simply that treatment in health is not the issue. The issue is politics and propaganda.

The same thing applies to those you choose to call dissidents; when you use that word, you mean people who think differently, and that has not been an issue in this country. We do not persecute or prosecute for thinking differently. The cases you have in mind have nothing to do with dissent. They apply to a few individuals who have actively participated in the slander of their country and in activities aimed at undermining and ultimately overthrowing this form of government and society. This applies to Dr Sakharov. While living in Moscow, he was a constant source of anti-Soviet slander that was picked up and disseminated by the Western media. In addition to that, he actually called upon the United States to step up the arms race so as to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. And, finally, he called on the West to nuke the Soviet Union. In any country that is called treason.

Was he tried or otherwise persecuted? No. By an administrative decision of the rarest kind, he was moved to the city of Gorkiy, where the Western media cannot exploit him. There he lives, and lives well, in what would be qualified the highest income bracket category of this country.

A final note. Supposedly the West shows humanitarian concern for the Sakharovs. In reality, the only concern is the possibility to project anti-Sovietism, to foster animosity between Americans and Soviets, to create hatred, all of these being activities diametrically opposed to anything humanitarian.

GORBACHEV SPEECH ON TRAINING FOREIGN CADRES

PM251322 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Friendship and Mutual Understanding; Joint Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions"]

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions was held in the Kremlin 22 June. It examined the question of training national specialist cadres and skilled workers for foreign countries in the USSR.

Taking part in the session's work were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission.

Present at the session were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; and T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session was chaired by M.S. Gorbachev. We are to discuss urgent questions of improving work with foreign students and improving the quality of their vocational training, he said in his introductory speech. This discussion is in line with the recommendation voiced by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum to the effect that the Foreign Affairs Commissions should pay more attention to coordinating and monitoring the activity of departments and organizations concerned with international matters and hear from their representatives more often.

A considerable number of foreign students, research students, and industrial trainees are now studying in the USSR. Over 40 percent have come from the fraternal socialist countries and over 50 percent from the Asian, African, and Latin American countries liberated from the fetters of colonialism. We view the training of national cadres for foreign countries as the fulfillment of our international duty and a real contribution to international cooperation.

Right now, Soviet educational establishments have already trained hundreds of thousands of foreign specialists. The Soviet Union has thus assisted the socialist countries in training skilled cadres, and at the same time, made a substantial contribution to the formation of a national intelligentsia in the states that emerged as a result of the collapse of the colonial system. This activity of ours plays an important part in the liberated countries' socioeconomic progress and in the consolidation of their national independence.

The system of training foreign students and trainees that has taken shape in our country accords with the national interests of the countries that send their citizens to study in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's selfless aid in training national cadres has often been highly rated by the governments, political parties, and public organizations of liberated countries.

Foreign students study in the country's leading educational establishments. Thousands of highly skilled specialists are involved in their training. Considerable material resources are earmarked for their tuition and education, medical and cultural services, and leisure.

As a whole, this is undoubtedly producing fruitful results. Back home, the graduates of Soviet educational establishments are distinguished by their high professional qualifications and industry, are patriots of their peoples, and take an active part in the struggle for freedom and national independence, peace and social progress, and the consolidation of friendship with the Soviet Union.

We asked a number of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and members of the Foreign Affairs Commissions to familiarize themselves with the position of foreign students and their training.

The overall assessment of the deputies who prepared the question is a positive one. An enormous amount of diverse work is being done with foreign students.

Our task is to ensure that Soviet higher education trains specialists for foreign countries who not only have professional knowledge in keeping with the present requirements of the scientific and technical revolution's latest achievements, but who are also active participants in the struggle against imperialism and for the consolidation of peace and friendship among the peoples, although, of course, we do not, as people in the West sometimes claim, set ourselves the goal of foisting our ideology on anyone.

Then V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education and chairman of the All-Union Council for the Affairs of Foreign Students, delivered a report at the session.

We must stress the genuine democracy of the Soviet system for training foreign students, the speaker said. We accept them irrespective of race, nationality, class, faith, or sex, and we do not make our aid in training cadres conditional on any political, economic, or other demands on the state which sends them. The Soviet Union has assumed virtually all the material expenses involved in foreign students' study and social security.

As of now, envoys of 149 foreign countries have received their education or improved their educational standard in the Soviet Union. The foreign graduates of Soviet VUZes include 18,000 candidates of sciences and 50 doctors of sciences.

State and public organizations, scientific and cultural institutions, industrial and agricultural enterprises, and the broadest Soviet public circles have been enlisted to work with foreign students. Among these organizations, a special place belongs to the city soviets of people's deputies. About 40 councils for the affairs of foreign students operate under ispolkoms, and they are concerned with creating the necessary conditions for their fruitful study and leisure.

The report delivered by V.I. Stukalin, chairman of the joint deputies preparatory commission, was devoted to the further improvement of the training of national cadres for foreign countries.

Taking part in the discussion of the question were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.F. Dobrik, Z.M. Kruglova, L.M. Zamyatin, N.I. Popov, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, V.I. Fedosov, L.Kh. Rasulova, N.A. Patrovichev, B.T. Goncharenko, and V.A. Grigoryev, rector of the Moscow Energy Institute.

In their speeches, the speakers stressed the great state, political, and economic importance of the training of specialists and skilled workers in our country for foreign states. This activity fully accords with the interests of foreign countries and the principles of Soviet foreign policy.

The commissions' session also noted shortcomings occurring in the training of foreign students and suggested measures to eliminate them and to improve the training of specialists for foreign countries.

B.N. Ponomarev, who spoke at the session, noted that the present joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions could be described as the start of a new stage in these commissions' work.

The discussion of the question of work with foreign students lays the foundation for an examination of problems which go beyond the former framework of the commissions' work, and a broader range of deputies and many representatives of the departments involved took part in the preparation and discussion of this question. That is a good initiative.

A large number of students from the fraternal socialist countries are studying in our VUZes. These countries in turn invite Soviet students to study. That is an important avenue in work to strengthen the cooperation of the socialist community countries and develop the effective exchange of experience.

Over half the foreign students in the Soviet Union are citizens of the liberated countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In recent years we have done a large amount of work in training a national intelligentsia for these countries. We are trying, as V.I. Lenin once said, to render these peoples, more backward and oppressed than ourselves, selfless cultural aid, that is, to help them move on to the consumption of machinery, the easing of labor, and democracy.

Our fraternal aid to the liberated countries is one way of implementing that task set by Lenin.

Let us also note the following point. Imperialism has never engaged in training technical specialist cadres for its colonies from the population of those countries. Matters have been restricted to training a narrow circle of the scions of the foreign elite, from whom loyal stooges of colonialism were formed. Now the imperialist countries have been obliged to train technical cadres for the "Third World" countries in an attempt to impose their own bourgeois ideology.

It is important that the training of cadres for the liberated countries is carried out in our country on the basis of utterly different socioclass principles from the West. The overwhelming majority of students studying in our country are the children of workers, peasants, and the working intelligentsia.

Our teachers and public organizations have as a whole worked quite well and accumulated good experience. At the same time, as the course of discussion showed, there are still many problems requiring solution and many shortcomings that must be eliminated.

The main task is undoubtedly to improve the quality of training.

The key element is the improvement of the training and educational process. Here, too, the task of training those who teach, that is, training our people working with foreign students -- and there are tens of thousands of these people in our country -- in specific features of this special and crucial scientific and political matter -- this task is becoming increasingly acute and urgent.

It is necessary to achieve a situation where there are competent, politically mature people working with initiative and verve in all sectors. Questions of the correct selection of teacher cadres and their scientific, theoretical, and ideological-political standard must always be the focus of attention of all our organizations concerned with training foreign specialists.

It is essential to improve the material and technical base of work with foreign students. Despite the major steps already taken, this base is still not at the requisite level.

It is important to place our relations with the foreign specialists training in our country on a firm, long-term footing so that they do not lose their interest and feelings of friendship for their VUZ, for their "alma mater," as they say, for the country where they spent their student years.

We must not spare our efforts to improve the training of highly skilled specialists, friends of our country and patriots of their own motherland, active fighters for peace and against imperialism and reaction.

The session unanimously adopted a decision on the question under discussion containing a number of recommendations and measures for the further improvement of the system of training national specialist cadres and skilled workers for foreign countries in the USSR.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA COMMENTS ON LESSONS OF WAR

PM221141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviet People's Great Feat"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people welcomed with profound satisfaction the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War," which has been published in the press.

The date 9 May 1945 will remain forever one of the most vivid entries in the heroic annals of our motherland and of our struggle for communism, for peace, and international security. That day marked the victorious conclusion of the battle, unprecedented in history by its size and fierceness, against Hitlerite fascism, the most reactionary strike force of imperialism, which had set itself the goal of destroying the world's first socialist state and establishing world domination.

The continuing significance of the Great Patriotic War's lessons has been profoundly substantiated by the awareness and social experience of the generations. The main lesson, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 40th anniversary of the victory emphasizes, is that the struggle against war must be waged before a war begins, and that it requires cohesive, coordinated, and active efforts by all peace-loving forces. It is necessary to step up the peoples' vigilance and to safeguard and augment the gains of socialism. This is especially important now, when the reactionary imperialist circles, and primarily the United States, disregarding the lessons of history, have proclaimed a new "crusade" against socialism, are attempting to gain military superiority over the USSR and its allies, are unrestrainedly whipping up the arms race, and are striving to dictate their will on sovereign states from positions of strength. Serious alarm is caused by the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, the stepping up of U.S. military preparations in the Far East, and the growing militarization of Japan.

The Soviet people are drawing the appropriate conclusions from all this and, through their selfless labor, are tirelessly strengthening their country's economic and defense might and persistently struggling to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. In today's conditions, the fulfillment of plan targets, the conscientious productive labor, and the high standards of organization and discipline are not only civic obligations, but also the patriotic duties of each Soviet person and every labor collective.

The international situation, which has deteriorated sharply through the fault of imperialism, and the growing military threat posed by the United States and its NATO allies, require us to constantly strengthen our motherland's defense capability and the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces. "The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "are aware of their supreme responsibility to the people. June 1941 will not be repeated. Immediate retribution will strike any aggressor. Let this be known by all, both our friends and our enemies."

The Soviet Armed Forces are reliably guarding the motherland's security and the gains of socialism. Their combat potential is growing tirelessly, their combat readiness and vigilance are rising. Preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War are progressing on an increasingly broad scale in the Army and Navy beneath the sign of persistent struggle by all servicemen and by each servicemen's collective to achieve new successes in their service, training, and military work. Implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution, the commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to expand even more broadly the ideological and mass political work. While explaining the world historical significance of our victory and the party's domestic and foreign policy, it is important to inculcate in servicemen an acute sense of the increased military danger and readiness to deal a crushing blow against the aggressor at any moment.

Together with the whole people, the Army and Navy servicemen are rallying even more closely round the Leninist party. The Soviet people express their resolve to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War by new achievements in communist building and in strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

Leontyev on Hitlerite Invasion

PM260809 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Leontyev "Publicist's Notes": "No Repetition!"]

[Text] It is always a moving and painful experience to look at 22 June on the calendar, as if that terrible, tragic day in 1941 was still going on with the deafening noise of bombs and shells exploding. The first day of a war unleashed on us by fascism -- a war which for us was the Great Patriotic War and which cost the lives of 20 million Soviet people.

One wise man put it well: The living close the eyes of the dead, the dead open the eyes of the living. Indeed, the last war left many lessons for mankind, lessons whose significance will never fade, lessons which are instructive for present and future generations. The chief lesson, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" stresses, is that one must struggle against war before it starts. United, concerted, and vigorous actions are needed by all peace-loving forces against imperialism's aggressive, adventurist course. It is necessary to increase the peoples' vigilance, protect and multiply socialism's gains.

In order to be able to wage a successful struggle to prevent war, it is important to ensure that the aggressor knows that his crimes will not go unpunished -- retribution is inevitable.

The question of punishing the instigators of war has long been a topic of discussion. Many have demanded that justice be done before the criminals manage to ignite the powder keg. In the foreword to his novel, "A Farewell to Arms," Ernest Hemingway wrote: "I believe that all who profit by war and who help to spark it off should be shot on the first day of hostilities by people acting for the honest citizens of their country whom they are sending to fight."

Unfortunately, nothing of the kind occurred in fascist Germany. The Hitlerites, who had established a regime of bloody terror in the country, almost completely managed to destroy the antiwar movement. Under the unfluence of chauvinist propaganda, many Germans believed in the "exclusiveness" of their race, the validity of the claims to "Lebensraum," and the Fuehrer's "infallibility" and "love of peace." Hitler justified his decision to attack our country by citing the presence of a "Soviet threat" and the need to deliver a "preventive strike."

Did the Reich's rulers think that in time they would have to pay for this fateful decision? Could they have guessed that the gallows made ready for the "Eastern slaves" would be needed for them in Nuremberg? No, the conquerors never doubted that they would go unpunished and that they would be victorious. In fact, everything seemed to be worked out and provided for. The aggressor, possessing the resources of nearly the whole of Europe, had military superiority on his side and delivered a perfidious, well-prepared strike. He knew that the allies would not exactly hasten to our aid. In the fall of 1941, London would not even consider the question of opening a "second front." Washington's policy was reflected in the hope expressed by Truman immediately after Hitlerite Germany attacked the USSR that the Germans and Russians would kill as many of each other as possible. The fascists planned to be done with us in 6-8 weeks. The U.S. newspapers wrote: "Only a miracle can save the Soviets!"

We were relying not on a "miracle," but on ourselves, on the wisdom of Lenin's party, on the strength of the socialist system and the combat might of our Armed Forces. And we were not disappointed. Soviet troops fought with astonishing determination for each inch of their native soil.

They threw themselves under tanks with armfuls of grenades, they covered pill-box slits with their bodies and fought hand to hand, instilling terror into the fascist soldiers. Salvos of retribution thundered on all the roads where the aggressors were advancing. Inexorable retribution dogged them and caught up with them everywhere, day and night, from the first to the last day of the war.

Less than 4 months of battles had elapsed when a frightened Hitler was forced to admit: "On 22 June 1941, we flung open the door without knowing what was behind it." After the war, at the Nuremberg trials, Goering would add: "...We acted rashly, because there was much we did not know about... We did not know and we did not understand the Soviet Russians." In short, they did not look before they leaped. In fact, they should have listened to Frederick II, king of Prussia, who warned: "Any hostile army that dared to penetrate Russia and go beyond Smolensk would definitely find its grave there, in the steppes." The arrogant corporal did not listen to the king although he had a high opinion of him. Most important of all, he failed to recognize the fact that Great October, which had transformed our motherland, gave it the kind of mighty power it had never had before in its entire history.

It was on the Soviet-German front, stretching from Murmansk to Sevastopol, that the fate of the whole world as well as of our country was decided. By fighting the fascist monster, our people were protecting Britain, the United States, and other countries from mortal danger. From 22 June 1941, the Soviet Union bore virtually the entire brunt of World War II in Europe. But it overcame the enemy, gained victory, and saved not only itself, but the whole world from fascist enslavement. Hitler failed to do away with our country. He had to do away with himself.

The routing of German fascism and then of Japanese militarism had a very profound effect on the entire course of world development. In the postwar decades, the world situation has changed radically. The mighty community of socialist countries has grown and strengthened. The colonial system collapsed. Military-strategic equilibrium was achieved between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, between the USSR and the United States. The postwar borders in Europe were enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act. The imperialists' attempts to unleash a new war are meeting with the peoples' resolute resistance.

But the danger of war remains and is even growing. As imperialism's positions are weakened, it becomes increasingly aggressive and ready to commit any crimes, even nuclear war, to preserve its domination. Our enemies across the ocean are trying to secure military superiority, launching nuclear missile preparations in Europe and the Far East, waging undeclared wars in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, and threatening Cuba. Preparing for an attack on the Soviet Union, they openly draw up plans for inflicting a "first nuclear strike" and for "limited," "protracted," and even "star" wars.

The newly fledged claimants to world domination, like their predecessors, are megalomaniacs infected with militarist fever and primitive hatred for communism and for our country. Reagan talks about the "exceptional" nature of his nation, which was supposedly entrusted by God himself with ruling the world. For him, the Russians are subhuman. "Blackening the Russians is his favorite pastime," THE WASHINGTON POST observed recently. "The hatred for them that he has felt all his life is manifested in his statements about their perfidy, rancorousness, and inferiority." He does not tire of repeating the false fabrications about the "Soviet threat," he calls our country the "center of evil," calls for a "crusade" against socialism, and threatens to leave us "on the garbage heap of history." And after this, he hypocritically avows his "love of peace," hoping to enlist the voters' sympathies.

It must be admitted that many ordinary Americans are susceptible to the chauvinist, militarist, anti-Soviet propaganda. Buy why? THE WASHINGTON POST writes: "He (Reagan) knows what he wants, and that suits the Americans -- it saves them from having to think for themselves." That is just exactly how it was in fascist Germany. The Fuehrer thought for the Germans... And those who thought for themselves, who thought differently, were sent to the concentration camps. Reports appeared recently that camps for dissidents are being built in the United States...

The present FRG Government also bears a considerable share of the responsibility for today's alarming situation in the world. In the last war, Hitler's Germany lost 13.6 million killed, wounded, and prisoners, 10 million of them on the Soviet-German front. It was decided at Potsdam that never again must the threat of war originate from German soil. In the GDR, everything is done to this end. And in the FRG? With the consent of the Bonn authorities, Pentagon generals are turning West Germany into a bridgehead for an attack on the Soviet Union. American nuclear missiles targeted on Soviet cities are being installed on the land from which the racist hordes surged into our country 43 years ago. First-strike missiles. Bonn knows this. It knows that the missiles are certainly not full of sausages, but it says nothing.

The surviving unpunished war criminals (and there are any number of them in the FRG!), Nazis and revanchists, young and old, experienced an upsurge of boldness when they saw the missiles. They march openly through the city streets, beat up antifascists, and demand the revision of the postwar borders. The Bonn government, kindling revanchist passions, states that the German Reich supposedly legally continues to exist within the 1937 borders, and that the German question allegedly remains open. But the results of World War II are not susceptible to revision. It is about time everyone grasped that fact and remembered it.

True, certain gentlemen in the United States and NATO do not want to remember it. For them, 22 June 1941 and 9 May 1945 are half-forgotten dates. They do not say it aloud, but they believe that the Soviet people's memory of the Great Patriotic War, which ended with the total defeat of the aggressor, must be killed off so that it cannot prevent preparations for a new carnage. But the memory of our victory in that war is immortal. It lives and will live on, testifying to socialism's indestructibility and the greatness of Lenin's ideas, warning new madmen, and reminding them of the inevitability of retribution.

The memory of millions of our compatiots who fell in the war against fascism and the present dangerous international situation make it incumbent on the Soviet people to strengthen the deterrent might of their defense potential, keep their powder dry, and always be on the alert to ensure that an enemy cannot catch us unawares. "The party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has said, "is aware of its lofty responsibility to the people. June 1941 will not be repeated. Immediate retribution will strike any aggressor. Let everyone realize that -- our friends and our enemies."

VOROTNIKOV REPORT TO RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

PM250826 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jun 84 First Edition pp 1, 2

["Key Tasks of the Soviets. Report by Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers" -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA headline; delivered at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in Moscow 19 June 1984; capitalized passages printed in boldface in original]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, entered the country's life as events of major political significance, gave a new and mighty boost to the Soviet people's constructive labor, and helped to further strengthen our society's unity and the people's close cohesion around the Leninist Communist Party.

Continuing the line of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums, the April plenum enriched and concretized important aspects of the strategy for the improvement of developed socialism. Its work mainly focused on questions of the further development of socialist democracy, and primarily on the improvement of the activity of the soviets -- the political base of our state.

The plenum approved the basic guidelines for reform of schooling. The Central Committee's draft school reform was adopted by the Supreme Soviet and achieved the force of law.

Working people in the RSFSR and throughout our country welcomed with fervent approval the decisions of the plenum and the Supreme Soviet session, which confirmed the continuity and consistency of the CPSU and the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy. Universal satsifaction and support greeted the election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This decision, adopted in an atmosphere of full unanimity and cohesion, vividly expresses the will of Communists and all working people and the Soviet people's boundless trust in the Communist Party -- the militant vanguard of our society. It is a recognition of the enormous services and prestige of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding party and state figure, staunch communist-Leninist, and proven fighter for peace and communism. Allow me, esteemed comrade deputies, on your behalf and on behalf of all Soviet Russia's working people, to wish Konstantin Ustinovich great success in his responsible activity in the top state post.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches have been examined in party organizations, at labor collective meetings, and at soviet sessions, discussed at sessions of the republic's Council of Ministers and of ministry and department collegiums, and adopted for unconditional guidance and execution.

At our current session, guided by the plenum decisions and relying on the accumulated experience, we have to map out specific ways to improve the soviets' work in the sphere of state, economic, social, and cultural building and to implement the reform of the general educational and vocational schools.

COMRADES! THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM AND THE HISTORIC GAINS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE ARE ORGANICALLY LINKED WITH THE ACTIVITY OF THE SOVIETS.

Our country is consistently applying the principles of socialism, true people's representation, which include the Communist Party's leading role, close links between elected institutions and the people, their periodic removability, their accessibility to the masses, and their subordination to the masses.

Many thousands of soviets at different levels function in the RSFSR, and more than 1.14 million deputies work in them. The republic's system of soviets includes over 26,000 ispolkoms as well as several hundred thousand standing commissions and deputies' groups and posts. The soviets carry out vast work in the sphere of state, economic, social, and cultural building. Developing and enriching the Leninist ideas of rule by the people, the party is showing tireless concern to improve the soviets' activity, expand their powers in resolving questions of statewide and local importance, and ensure that they invariably apply the principle of unity between legislation, management, and control.

The April plenum comprehensively reviewed the practical work of soviets at the present stage and emphasized their constantly growing role in encouraging the masses' initiative and creativity. The plenum noted at the same time that the vast potential of the soviets is still being inadequately utilized. "There does exist," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said, "a certain contradiction, a divergence between the extremely rich potential of the soviets and the way it is actually implemented." Their extensive and real rights, must be exercised to the utmost.

The plenum decisions have an innovative nature. Their implementation requires all Soviet cadres to improve the content and style of their work and the scope and daring of their thinking, to extirpate all instances of formalism, and to resolutely reject certain obsolete ideas which no longer correspond with the spirit of our time.

THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ESPECIALLY EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF ENHANCING THE SOVIETS' ROLE IN ECONOMIC BUILDING in fulfilling the state plans, raising the efficiency of production, and ensuring the comprehensive nature of economic and social development and the correct combination of territorial and sector principles in management.

The paramount tasks of the current period include the steady growth of base sectors in industry, the renewal and efficient utilization of the production apparatus, increased output and improved quality of consumer goods, and implementation of the Food and Energy Programs. Dynamic development will be achieved in many of the republic's regions and major territorial-production complexes. The further upsurge of the Russian Non-Chernozem Region, the completion of the Baykal-Amur-Main Railroad, and the bringing of the very rich natural resources of Siberia and the Far East into economic circulation will all be highly significant.

During this work, it is essential to give maximum consideration to the variety of conditions in which the republic's economy develops and to its multinational composition and traditions. The machinery for managing the national economy must be brought in line with the requirements of the time. Our plans must focus on the concern for man and his growing material and spiritual needs.

TODAY THE PARAMOUNT DUTY OF ALL SOVIETS IS TO PROVIDE CONDITIONS FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF PLAN TARGETS AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES FOR THE 5-YEAR PLAN'S 4TH YEAR AND THE 5-YEAR PLAN AS A WHOLE. We are talking about consolidating and developing the positive trends which have emerged within the national economy recently and ensuring that each sector implements the party instructions about imposing proper order and strengthening discipline, raising labor productivity and product quality, and introducing as fast as possible the achievements of science and technology, comprehensive savings of state funds, and strict monitoring of the measure of labor and consumption.

Much has to be done in the sphere of public health and in cultural and educational work.

During the years of the current 5-year plan, our republic's working people have achieved significant results in the development of all sectors of the national economy. The efficiency of social production has increased, national income has risen, and on this basis, the working people's prosperity has grown substantially. The results of this year's first 5 months are, on the whole, positive. The industrial workers have fulfilled their output sales plan 102 percent. The growth of total production volume has reached 4.5 percent. All this growth has resulted from increased labor productivity, which has risen 4.7 percent against the planned 3.2-percent growth. Production in industry and most ministries has grown faster than average wages.

WHILE GIVING DUE CREDIT FOR WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, WE MUST GIVE ATTENTION PRIMARILY TO WHAT STILL REMAINS TO BE DONE so as to eliminate the substantial number of shortcomings and omissions which persist in work. Many enterprises fail to fulfill their contract obligations for deliveries. In January-May this year, 1 in 10 of the republic's industrial enterprises failed to cope with its labor productivity targets. A number of sectors show high unproductive expenditures and costs and make uneconomical use of material and financial resources. We must strive everywhere to achieve a better utilization of work time, reduce manual labor, mechanize and automate production processes, and ensure the fullest possible utilization of production capacities. There must be active dissemination of advanced forms of labor organization and moral and material incentives, together with a creative quest for reserves.

Scientific and technical progress and the development and introduction of fundamentally new machinery and technology are most important elements in modern economic strategy. This is where we can find the decisive conditions for increasing labor productivity.

Soviet and economic organs and enterprises and organization collectives are called on to resolutely step up their struggle for savings for all types of resources, to show special concern for economies in energy and fuel, and to extirpate all instances of economic mismanagement in their use.

COMRADES! THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOOD PROGRAM AND THE STABLE SUPPLY OF FOOD PRODUCTS FOR THE POPULATION ARE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS OF ACTIVITY FOR THE SOVIETS AND THEIR EXECUTIVE ORGANS. Following the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, a large volume of capital investment and material resources were channeled into the republic's agriculture, and the sector's production, scientific, and technical potential has grown. Last year, the gross agricultural product rose 6 percent. Procurement plans for the basic livestock breeding products were fulfilled. The economic indicators of kolkhoz and sovkhoz activity have started changing for the better. Faster rates have been achieved in housing, cultural, consumer services, and road construction and in other social transformations in the countryside.

At the same time, the state of affairs in agriculture is still slow in improving. During the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, deliveries of grain, some types of livestock products, and other produce to the state fell significantly below the planned figures. Organizational work must be improved so as to fulfill plans and socialist pledges, accelerate agriculture's transfer onto the rails of intensive development, and scale greater heights in producing grain and industrial crops and supplying the population with different food products.

Efficient land use is an immutable task of the soviets. The initiative of Rostov Oblast's Kirovskiy rural soviet, for example, is worthy of attention.

Deputies there actively tackled the question of bringing previously unutilized areas into agricultural use, raising soil fertility, and introducing exemplary order on the land. The republic's government has already singled out the useful work done by Tyumen Oblast's kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and land improvement specialists who, using only small sums, have brought into use tens of thousands of hectares of new fields. It is the duty of workers in agriculture and soviet organs to follow this good example.

As before, the main concern is still to increase grain production everywhere and fulfill the plans for grain sales to the state. The task is to raise field productivity by improving selection and seed cultivation work, making efficient use of fertilizers, and introducing a scientifically substantiated land cultivation system on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Much needs to be done for the development of livestock breeding. It is also important to further raise animal productivity and increase the production and purchases of meat, milk, and other produce. Success in this work primarily depends on the feed base.

Special concern must be shown for grain and feeds this year. All reserves must be mobilized to ensure full-value feeds in sufficient quantities for the stock units. The soviets and their ispolkoms are called upon to head this work.

The state of economic work in rural areas and the improvement of labor organization now require more and more attention from soviet and agricultural organs. Wherever the soviet organs keep these questions in view, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieve high results. The experience applied on the farms of Kuybyshev Oblast's Kinelskiy Rayon, which has been approved by the RSFSR Council of Ministers, is an example of this. For many years now, the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been working on the principle of self-support and widely introducing collective forms of labor organization and payment. Similar work is being done in Krasnodar Kray and in Belgorod and Orenburg Oblasts. Meanwhile, the collective team contract method has not been introduced widely enough in Vologda and Leningrad Oblasts or in Dagestan ASSR. The soviets must constantly improve the management of production and guide the activity of agricultural organs toward widespread use of financial autonomy relations.

A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF RSFSR AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IS PRODUCED BY THE PERSONAL SUBSIDIARY PLOTS OF KOLKHOZ MEMBERS, WORKERS, AND EMPLOYEES. The local soviets are called upon to comprehensively further their development and encourage collective horticulture and market gardening. Positive results in this work have been achieved in the North Osetian and Chechen-Ingush ASSR's, the Maritime Kray, and Astrakhan Oblast. At the same time, in Novgorod, Smolensk, Ulyanovsk, and several other oblasts, the volume of production of citizens' personal plots has not only failed to increase, but has actually fallen. It would be proper if the soviet and economic organs were to investigate the reasons behind this state of affairs and take the appropriate measures.

THE FOOD PROGRAM'S IMPLEMENTATION LARGELY DEPENDS ON THE SOLUTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS. Over the last few years, the local soviets and agricultural organs have been involved increasingly actively in housing construction and the provision of urban amenities. An RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in 1982 specially examined the question of improving construction work in rural areas and planned specific tasks, many of which are being successfully implemented. The social development measures taken in Omsk Oblast have created conditions for cadres to settle there and for an increase in rural population numbers. More attention is being given to questions of the countryside's social transformation by Gorkiy Oblast soviets. Housing construction is well organized in Bryansk, Novosibirsk, and other oblasts. We do, however, also have other examples.

Few houses, children's preschool institutions, or other cultural and consumer service projects have been built in the current 5-year plan period on farms in Kalinin and Kaluga Oblasts. It is not surprising that cadre turnover there is high.

Some soviet and agricultural organs underestimate the importance of building individual houses. The rate of this work has fallen in Kostroma, Ivanovo, and Penza Oblasts. Meanwhile, the population have both the funds and the desire to build their own houses, especially in view of the preferential conditions now being offered to rural workers by the state. But almost invariably, people cannot get hold of construction materials or transportation services or solve some other problems.

The entire range of problems and tasks facing agriculture is focused in the activity of the new organs of management -- the agro-industrial associations. In many of the republic's rayons they are gathering strength, accumulating experience in coordinating the different links of the agro-industrial complex, and exerting active influence on the improvement of production indicators. Nevertheless, as the All-Union Economic Conference emphasized, by no means all the associations have a clear understanding of the essence of the reorganization or of their rights and potential, and some are slow in consolidating intersectoral ties and improving the economic relations between the partners. The soviets and the republic ministries and departments must be more persistent in setting up the machinery of management in the agro-industrial complex and must comprehensively help the associations' work.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE APRIL PLENUM DEMANDED THAT SOVIETS BE MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR INCREASING THE OUTPUT OF CONSUMER GOODS, EXPANDING THEIR RANGE, AND IMPROVING THEIR QUALITY. The republic government and many local organs focus their attention on these issues. During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the output of consumer goods in the RSFSR rose 8 percent and the output of cultural, consumer, and household goods 15 percent. The plan for the production of these commodities in the first 5 months of the current year has been overfulfilled. Each year, and with direct participation by soviet organs, the republic's enterprises seek out possibilities to produce additional goods worth about R1 billion. This work is being actively done by the Moscow City and Sverdlovsk, Vladimir, and Perm Oblast soviets and by the Bashkir and Chuvash republic organs. At the same time, the opportunities for increasing the output of goods in mass demand and for improving their consumer qualities are far from fully utilized. The light, textile, and local industry enterprises are failing to meet the growing demand for modern fashionable clothing and footwear and for children's goods. A whole range of goods are in short supply, but a large number of enterprises -- especially those under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Electrical Equipment Industry, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and the Construction Materials Industry -- either do not engage in their production or produce them in significant quantities.

Here and there the soviets approach their work unexactingly and formalistically: Once decisions are taken, they rest content. In Chita, for example, the question of consumer goods production has been examined at sessions of the oblast soviet and repeatedly discussed at its ispolkom sittings. More than enough decisions have been taken, but the results are still to come. In practical terms, the output of consumer goods there has not increased, while that of cultural, consumer, and household products has even fallen. The soviet organs are called upon to step up their monitoring of the fulfillment of consumer goods production plans and to strive to ensure that trade orders are fully executed, that every enterprise, regardless of its departmental subordination, deals with the production of these goods, and that better use is made for this purpose of local raw materials and production waste.

COMRADES! THE APRIL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PLACED SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON ENHANCING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SOVIETS AND THEIR EXECUTIVE ORGANS FOR THE COMPREHENSIVF SOCIOECONOMOC DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR TERRITORIES. The comprehensive approach is an obligatory and necessary condition for the economy's intensification and a source of its increased efficiency. Under the Constitution, the soviets are called upon to monitor more actively the activity of all enterprises and organizations located on their territory, ensure the correct combination of the sector principle of management with the system of rational ties within economic and administrative districts, and tie together economic and social problems. Considerable experience in this work has been accumulated by soviets in Moscow and Leningrad, Altay Kray, and Vladimir Oblast. In Sverdlovsk Oblast, for example, alo rayon and city soviets and more than 400 settlement and rural soviets are working according to long-term comprehensive plans. The implementation of these plans is monitored by deputies' groups and posts. This approach, as proved by the experience of other regions of the republic, has a positive effect on production results.

During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the RSFSR commissioned substantial production capacities in sectors of the economy. More than 180 million square meters of total housing area, a large number of schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and other social and consumer services projects were constructed. The comprehensive development of many cities and population centers is being ensured through joint efforts by local soviets, industrial enterprises under various departments, and the active participation by the broad public. High standards of urban planning are manifested in the development of such cities as Luga in Leningrad Oblast, Elektrostal in Moscow Oblast, Chaykovskiy in Perm Oblast, Dimitrovgrad in Ulyanovsk Oblast, and many others.

Unfortunately, the work of soviets and the various departments is coordinated by no means everywhere. This is the reason why in many rayons, especially those that are being newly developed, construction plans are frustrated and there are imbalances in the development of the production and nonproduction spheres. The location of enterprises in the republic is sometimes determined without due consideration for several factors -- demographic, environmental, or transportation, Serious shortcomings are allowed in the development of individual cities, with alternate siting of housing and industrial projects, breaches of sanitary protection zone regulations, and delays in providing urban amenities and municipal services. There are many examples of this.

The establishment and development of some enterprises occur in violation of established proportion guidelines. The construction of the Tomsk chemical plant's first stage is practically completed, but only about 50 percent of the funds allocated for the construction of housing and civic projects have been assimilated, even though they account for less than 5 percent of the total capital investment. The situation is no better at the Cherepivets nitrogen fertilizer plant and several other enterprises.

The Central Committee April Plenum reaffirmed the need to make full use of the rights vested in the soviets to tie together economic and social problems and the production and service spheres, in other words, to ensure a comprehensive approach to the economy's development in different parts of the country. In the light of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's instructions at the plenum, the attempts by some ministries to circumvent local soviets and disregard their opinions are even more impermissible. There are still instances of ministries' disregarding proposals from ispolkoms and inadequately educating the cadres in their associations and enterprises in the spirit of unconditional observance of laws and of the regulations of local organs of power.

The Bashkir ASSR Council of Ministers, jointly with rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms, prepared and sent to (?47) USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments proposals and conclusions concerning the draft 1984 plans.

Only 12 of them sent back replies on the results of their examination. The remainder kept silent. Understandably, a ministry is not always in a position to positively satisfy a local soviet's request, but it is not justified in ignoring it.

Local soviets also bear their share of the blame for instances of lack of coordination or misunderstandings. Some of them rarely pay attention to reports by leaders of economic organizations or subordinate soviet organs about their participation in the territory's comprehensive economic and social development and do not always take mandatory decisions on such reports. The soviets' important task, stemming from the plenum's requirements, is to deal daily and extensively with coordinating and monitoring the activity of enterprises under various jurisdictions, keeping sacred the interests of the whole state and extirpating all manifestations of departmentalism and parochialism.

COMRADES! THE QUESTIONS OF FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN THE SERVICES SPHERE MUST OCCUPY AN IMPORTANT POSITION IN THE ACTIVITY OF SOVIETS, THEIR MANAGEMENT ORGANS, AND THE DEPUTIES. Consumer services are an important sector in this sphere. It has become a major and dynamically developing sector in the RSFSR. But the work of consumer services still falls short of satisfying the working people's demands as regards the volume and quality of services and the time taken to execute orders. The growth rates in the service industry are below the 5-year plan targets. The RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services and the local soviets must take measures to improve the activity of consumer service enterprises, consolidate their material and technical base, and make fuil use of production capacities.

Enterprises and organizations under union and republic ministry and department jurisdiction could participate more actively in this work. So far they account for slightly more than 6 percent of the total volume of consumer services. This is a very modest indicator in view of the fact that each enterprise has the potential to provide quite a few services, primarily to its own workers and employees.

TRADE SERVICES ARE A MATTER FOR THE SOVIETS' CONSTANT CONCERN. Large capital investment sums have been channeled into developing the base of wholesale and retail trade in the 3 years, modern trade centers and public catering establishments are being commissioned, and the capacity of warehouses and vegetable storage facilities is growing. Nevertheless, many serious shortcomings still remain in the work of trade organizations. Commodity turnover plans are not fulfilled in many places, inadequate attention is given to changing market conditions, not enough effort is made to find additional commodity resources, and there are no barriers to prevent poor-quality products for which there is no demand from filtering into the trade system. Inadequate use is made of active trade methods and goods advertising, and the standard of service in many stores is poor. The apathy, at times the irresponsibility of individual workers, result in interruptions to the deliveries to the trade system of goods which are available in sufficient quantities. The elimination of these shortcomings is a direct obligation of the republic Ministry of Trade, the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz, and the ispolkoms.

TODAY IT IS AN IMPORTANT, I WOULD SAY ACUTE, PROBLEM TO IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION WORK AND COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOP THE ROAD NETWORK. Motor transport is operating poorly in many of the republic's rayons. Many complaints have also been voiced against railroad and river transport workers. Freight for industrial enterprises, construction sites, and trade is not delivered promptly. Shortcomings still exist in the organization of passenger transportation. The soviets must be more active in resolving questions of developing transportation, enhancing the efficiency of transport use, and stepping up coordination in the work of various types of transport.

More than 100,000 km of hard-surfaced general-purpose highways have been constructed in the RSFSR over the last 10 years -- most of them in rural areas. There still are, however, hundreds of rayon centers and thousands of rural centers and villages in the RSFSR without normal road links to the oblast centers. The network of intrafarm roads is also inadequate. And yet it is well known that good roads provide the solution to not only economic, but also major social tasks, and they are, if you like, a boost to the entire quality of rural life. The republic Council of Ministers recently approved a comprehensive program for road construction, maintenance, and repair covering the 12th 5-Year Plan period and the longer period until the year 2000. The Ministry of Roads, the All-Russian Association for Interkolkhoz Construction Organizations, the ASSR Councils of Ministers, and the krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms must utilize all their potential for the implementation of this program.

THERE IS OBVIOUSLY NO NEED TO PROVE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SOVIETS' WORK ON THE CONSTANT DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE. The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum emphasized again that health service questions will occupy an increasingly important position in the party's social policy. Guided by the Central Committee instructions, the RSFSR Council of Ministers is systematically examining measures to improve medical and sanitation services for workers in the leading industrial sectors and in individual territories and economic regions, as well as for Patriotic War invalids and war and labor veterans.

Nevertheless, the standard of medical services still does not correspond fully with present-day requirements. The public health organs pay insufficient attention to preventive medicine. The forthcoming universal provision of clinic services for the population, which will be truly a matter for the whole state, is a major and urgent task. All ministries and departments, economic leaders, and local ispolkoms must play an active part in the preparation for and implementation of this measure.

COMRADES! VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN DESCRIBED LABOR DISCIPLINE AS THE PIVOT OF ALL ECONOMIC SOCIALIST BUILDING. Each working person's lofty and conscientious responsiblity for the entrusted work, ordered and smooth work, and strictest adherence to the established production order -- all these are most important conditicns for the successful fulfillment of national economic plans. The struggle launched in the country to strengthen labor discipline is yielding tangible results and having a positive effect on the growth of output volume and labor productivity. Unflagging efforts must be made to improve and strengthen discipline in all links of the economic machinery from the bottom to the top -- executive, financial, and plan discipline. "The question of organization and order," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has emphasized, "is a key and fundamental question for us. There can be no two opinions on this matter."

The party and the state are engaged in extensive work to strengthen socialist legality and law and order and are stepping up the struggle against crime, breaches of public order, drunkenness, parasitism, and other negative phenomena. More resolute measures are being taken to end encroachments on socialist property and extirpate bribery, speculation, and other illegal activities inflicting damage on the state and the citizens. The soviets are called upon to give unflagging attention to the activity of law enforcement organs and show concern for strengthening their links with other state and public organizations and improving the legal education of the population.

THE PROCESS OF IMPROVING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM MEANS GROWING SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE SOVIET STATE'S CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL FUNCTION and of the purposeful work to lift man's spiritual requirements and mold a comprehensively developed personality.

We speak with satisfaction of the important role played by the institutions of culture and the arts in educating the Soviet people. We have many theaters, philharmonic orchestras, clubs, and museums which carry out much varied work among the population. Much is being done to develop the material base of culture. And yet it would be incorrect to fail to notice that the potential of culture and arts institutions for the ideological, moral, and esthetic education of working people is not being fully utilized.

There must be comprehensive support for and development of the experience of some oblasts in coordinating and uniting the work of cultural institutions and establishing culture and sports complexes to meet the working people's multifaceted spiritual needs. The soviet organs are called upon to strive constantly to enhance the efficiency of educational work and step up the role of all cultural institutions and workers in boosting the Soviet people's labor and social activity and bringing them in contact with the best works of our own and the world's culture.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE APRIL PLENUM GAVE MUCH ATTENTION TO THE PARTICIPATION OF SOVIETS AT ALL LEVELS AND OF MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY. Considerable experience has been accumulated in this sphere, and it indicates that the soviets can make a weightier and more specific contribution to our state's efforts aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and developing mutually advantageous relations with other countries.

The soviets must give special attention to the work of enterprises and institutions meeting commitments to foreign partners, resolving tasks in the spheres of production-sharing and scientific and technical cooperation, and so on. Today the local soviets in more than 150 of the RSFSR's cities, rayons, krays and oblasts maintain permanent friendly ties with cities, districts, and provinces in many foreign countries. It is essential to expand and improve these ties. The soviets have to [predstoit] augment their contribution to the cause of further strengthening our motherland's defense capability.

COMRADES! THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE STRESSES THAT THE SOVEREIGNTY OF SOVIETS, ENSHRINED IN THE CONSTITUTION IS EXPRESSED NOT ONLY IN THE CONTENT, BUT ALSO IN THE STYLE OF THEIR ACTIVITY. V.I. Lenin pointed out that Soviet power proceeds to attain its set goals "by its own methods, on the basis of its own laws." The task consists in enhancing the effectiveness of all mass organizational work by the soviets and of deepening and improving its democratic forms. This must be reflected primarily in the practical work on preparing and holding soviet sessions. It is gratifying that over the last few years, the sessions have become more meaningful, a broader range of questions are examined at them, and deputies have become more active. Many new and interesting methods have been found to organize and prepare for the sessions' work. In many places, the texts of soviet reports and draft resolutions are circulated among deputies well ahead of time and are discussed by labor collectives.

Many autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts make broad use of citizens' meetings as a method of direct participation by the population in resolving questions of local and statewide importance. The "Open Letter Days" have become a sound tradition, with leaders of ispolkoms, their departments, and other organizations answering questions, comments, and suggestions received from citizens.

The standing commissions of soviets have started acting more purposefully over the last few years. They play an active part in elaborating plans for economic and social development, monitoring their fulfillment, and preparing and discussing questions to be examined by sessions of the soviets. This has been helped considerably by the Regulations on Local Soviets' Standing Commissions adopted by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which determine their tasks and the basic forms and methods of their work.

The party demands that the soviets' standing commissions be truly permanent, work without interruption, and give more assistance to soviets and their ispolkoms in finding substantiated solutions and systematically monitoring their execution.

It is necessary to enhance the importance of soviets' monitoring functions. Unfortunately, monitoring and verification of execution still remain the weak link in the activity of many soviet organs. Quite often the resolutions by higher organs and decisions by soviets themselves are not fully executed.

Deputies' questions occupy a special position among the various forms of monitoring. Nevertheless, they are still not widely used in many soviets. Last year there were no deputies' questions at the sessions of more than one-third of the soviets in the Udmurt ASSR and more than one-half of the soviets in Kirov and Yaroslavl Oblasts, even though the number of letters and complaints received by central organizations from citizens in those regions did not diminish.

The RSFSR's soviet and economic organs, with active participation by deputies, carry out much work to fulfill the voters' mandates. The republic's local soviets of the current convocation have adopted for execution more than 390,000 mandates, and by 1 January 1984, 245,000, or about two-thirds of them, had been fulfilled. Positive experience of work with mandates has been accumulated in the Mordovian and Tatar ASSR's and in Saratov and Penza Oblasts. The soviets and their executive organs are obliged to constantly improve their work with voters' mandates. "It must become the rule," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, "that a mandate adopted for execution by a soviet is included in the plan without fail and that a certain amount of material resources is allocated for the execution of mandates."

The successful implementation of tasks in economic, social, and cultural building by the soviets is to a certain extent also a result of active work by their deputies. It is the duty of all soviets and their executive organs to assist those chosen by the people in the fulfillment of their obligations. Nevertheless, the main thing here still is the initiative, energy, and sense of responsibility of the deputies themselves.

The strengthening of the soviets' links with the masses and the labor collectives is a necessary precondition for their successful activity. Thorough knowledge of the working people's interests and needs and systematic discussion, with their participation, of urgent questions concerning the social and cultural development of cities and rural areas and the organization of people's labor, life, and leisure, as required by the law on labor collectives -- all this is an important practical aspect of the activity of ispolkoms, soviets' standing commissions, and all deputies. It is just as necessary to ensure the daily Komsomol committees and other public organizations.

In the period between soviets' sessions, the responsible tasks of leadership of economic and social development rest with the Supreme Soviet Presidiums and Councils of Ministers of autonomous republics and with the local ispolkoms. It can be claimed that the executive organ's work determines to a large extent the standard of a soviet's execution of its mandate. Each ispolkom must be capable of singling out the main tasks in economic and cultural building and mobilizing the working people's creative energy for their implementation, capable of critically appraising the results achieved, consolidating and developing the positive processes, and eliminating shortcomings and omissions in work.

I would like to particularly mention the great assistance given by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and express gratitude for the daily attention it gives to the activity of soviets in the RSFSR.

It constantly analyzes and generalizes the practical work of autonomous republic, kray, and oblast soviets and turns their experience into a universal asset.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S LEADERSHIP HAS BEEN AND STILL REMAINS THE SOURCE OF STRENGTH FOR THE SOVIETS. The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum ordered party committees to take the necessary measures to raise the standard of party leadership of soviet organs and to step up the activity of party groups and party organizations within the soviets and their executive organs. Communists are called upon to set an example in executing their duties as deputies and being attentive to working people's needs, to rally around themselves all those who have been chosen by the people, and to stimulate and guide their creative initiative.

The party devotes foremost attention to the need for accurate demarcation of the functions of party committees and of state and economic organs and demands the elimination of duplication, petty tutelage, and the supplanting of soviet organs, as well as the elimination of the practice of passing on to party committees questions which ought to be resolved by soviets, enterprises, or organizations. The soviets must always live up to the lofty responsibility resting with them, persistently improve the content and style of their activity, and effectively exercise their rights, enshrined in the Constitution. This is a reliable guarantee for the further enhancement of their role in the life of Soviet society and the successful implementation of the tasks set before them by the Communist Party.

COMRADES! THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE APRIL PLENUM AND THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION EXAMINED AND APPROVED THE BASIC GUIDELINES FOR REFORM OF THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS. These guidelines provide a further deepening and development of Lenin's fundamental principles for uniform, labor, polytechnical schools and the combination of instruction with production work. "To enable Soviet society to march confidently forward to our great goals," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said at the plenum, "each new generation must rise to a higher level of education and general culture, vocational training, and civic activity. This, we can say, is a law of social progress."

For many years, the school reform has been one of the main elements of purposeful joint activity by all ministries and departments, soviets, organs of people's and of vocational-technical education, labor collectives, and educational establishments.

The school's paramount task has been, is, and will remain to inculcate in young men and women a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and class approach in evaluating the events occurring in the world, and to educate them as ideologically and morally staunch citizens, patriots, and internationalists, devoted defenders of the motherland. Ideological-educational work in all education establishments today must take fully into account the serious exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the world arena.

A KEY POSITION IN THE SCHOOL REFORM IS ASSIGNED TO QUESTIONS OF THE LABOR TRAINING OF STUDENTS, the mass vocational orientation of young people, and the molding in them of a conscious need for honest labor to the common benefit. The task is to transform labor from an occasional into a systematic and permanent factor of training and education. Participation in socially beneficial labor to the extent possible, the Central Committee April Plenum stressed, must become mandatory for every school pupil, starting in the junior grades.

The soviets have to ensure that all production enterprises progress from the customary sponsorship to businesslike cooperation with schools and actively involve the economic cadres in this work. Each labor collective must be helped to draw up a specific program, coordinated with an education establishment, for the training and education of students and for organizing their annual practical labor.

The republic has already accumulated much experience of schools cooperating with industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes and using the educational effect of production work. The task now is to progress faster from the "islands" of frontranking experience to the universal application of the principle of unity in the labor and general educational instruction of children and adolescents.

The republic ministries and departments, the soviets, and the creative unions must significantly enhance the effectiveness of the work by all institutions dealing with the instruction, moral, esthetic, and physical education, vocational orientation, and leisure of young people. Students must be involved more widely and energetically than before in scientific, technical, and artistic creative work; there must be universal participation in physical culture and sports, and the network of extramural institutions must be developed. Work on military-patriotic education must be done on an ever broader scale on the eve of the great holiday marking the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism.

I would like to particularly stress that in accordance with the basic guidelines of the school reform, all extracurricular educational work in schools, extended-day groups, extramural institutions, and places of residence is assigned to gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms and people's education sections. It is the soviets which are called upon to ensure unity and continuity of school and extracurricular work by students and ensure accurate coordination of local education efforts.

The soviets and their deputies are assigned yet another most important duty: To step up help to the family and, at the same time, to enhance its responsibility for children's education. It is necessary considerably to step up the work by commissions for family and school cooperation and parents' committees and to comprehensively develop the general education of teachers.

In accordance with the basic guidelines of reform, the gradual transition to children's education from the age of 6 years must be accomplished by 1990. The main task now is to elaborate in each rayon, thoroughly and without haste, specific plans for transition to education from the age of 6 years. At the same time, there must be no delay in introducing proven active forms for the instruction and education of children of that age.

The broad involvement of students in socially beneficial production work and the start of schooling at the age of 6 years will require greater attention to be given to the questions of the health and labor safety of schoolchildren. Responsibility for this lies with the ministries and departments and the leaders of base enterprises and educational establishments. The RSFSR Ministry of Health and its local organs are called upon to organize universal clinic services for children, set norms for tuition loads and observance of school hygiene, and ensure strict monitoring of the state of health of children and adolescents.

One of the major organizational and creative tasks, whose solution will make it possible to raise the standard of instruction and education of children and adolescents, is to supply the schools with the necessary quantity of textbooks corresponding with the requirements of the reform. When preparing curriculums, textbooks, and methodological aids, their contents must correspond with the achievements of socioeconomic, scneitific, and technical progress. It is also necessary to expand the publication of popular science and illustrated science books.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BASIC GUIDELINES FOR REFORM, THERE WILL BE QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION. The educational establishments within this system will be reorganized into a uniform type -- secondary vocational and technical schools.

The Gosplan and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, together with the ministries and departments and the local ispolkoms, have to elaborate a scientifically substantiated plan for the development of the network of secondary vocational and technical schools, taking into account each region's requirements and giving attention to expanding the training of qualified workers capable of using the new equipment, inculcating deep-rooted knowledge in the students, and nurturing modern economic thinking among them. Especially painstaking and persistent work must be done to further improve the training of qualified workers for sectors in the agro-industrial complex.

I would like to draw the attention of RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputies to the exceptional importance of the task of strengthening the material and technical base of people's education. An extensive program of building schools and colleges, preschool and extramural institutions, and other education and production projects has to be implemented.

We understand well that significant capital investment will be required. Nor must we rely only on central appropriations. The local soviets must skillfully mobilize the potential of state and cooperative enterprises for the construction, modernization, repair, and equipping of the entire education-production base.

COMRADES! THE REFORM'S SUCCESS WILL DEPEND TO A DECISIVE EXTENT ON THE STANDARD OF TEACHING CADRES. It was emphasized at the plenum that the teachers must be active bearers of party policy, people with a lofty sense of ideological integrity and civic duty, industry, and moral purity, and masters of professional skills, erudition, and culture. The higher and secondary specialized education establishments and the institutes for higher teacher training have to do much -- and in a new fashion -- to train teacher cadres and production instruction foremen, to train not simply "subject specialists," but organizers of socially beneficial labor and of the ideological education process.

The party and government decisions provide for significant improvement in the material position and daily life of teachers. A package of measures is planned aimed at enhancing the teachers' social prestige. The task is to implement these decisions locally, not as a matter of form, but with special attention. The ispolkoms and the republic ministries and departments must show constant and daily concern for the working and living conditions of teachers and production instruction foremen.

The reform also sets higher requirements before the system of management of people's education. The RSFSR Ministry of Education and State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must comprehensively improve the style and methods of work and show greater initiative, drive, and high responsibility in resolving tasks directly concerning the sphere under their jurisdiction. It is particularly important to take measures to consolidate the rayon links in the management of people's education, give paramount attention to directors of schools and vocational and technical schools and to the selection and improved training of these cadres, and create conditions for their creative work. The practical implementation of the party's directives for school reorganization is calculated to take several years. I would like to stress that all measures to be taken have to be well thought out and thoroughly prepared. But this does not in any way mean that their implementation may be delayed.

The RSFSR has approved an extensive plan of measures, and wide and varied work has already begun on the practical implementation of the basic guidelines of reform and of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' resolutions adopted as the further development of this program document.

Greater attention is being given to improving the instruction and education process and consolidating the material base for the labor training of schoolchildren and the production instruction of students in vocational and technical schools.

The reform of the Soviet school is truly a task for the whole people and an integral part of the improvement of the developed socialist society. It is the soviets' lofty duty to consistently and persistently implement the strategic program for the further development of people's education, as elaborated by the party.

COMRADES! THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND ALL SOVIET PEOPLE ARE PREPARING FOR THE NEXT, 27 TH CPSU CONGRESS. Preparations for a party congress always generate an upsurge of labor enthusiasms and creative initiative among the masses and exert a favorable influence on all aspects of society's life. The Soviet people are closely rallied around the Communist Party and are looking to the future confidently and optimistically. The new edition of the CPSU Program, which will define the directions of the further improvement of developed socialism and the progress toward communism, will open broad horizons of creativity before our society.

We are marching along this road together with the peoples from the fraternal socialist countries. Their impressive successes in building a new society and the steady growth of their international prestige were convincingly demonstrated once more by the recently concluded economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries in Moscow. Our states are fully resolved to strive for even closer unity and cooperation, to deepen economic integration, and to step up cooperation in the international arena. This will make it possible to use the joint might of socialism more effectively in the interests of each country and of the community as a whole and to consolidate its positions even further in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy, for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Comrade deputies, allow me to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee on your behalf that the RSFSR working people, like all Soviet people, will work even more persistently and in an even better organized fashion to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan, tirelessly strengthen our socialist motherland's economic and defense might, and make a worthy contribution to attaining the ambitious goals set by the party.

VOROTNIKOV PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO KAZAN

LD232214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the working people, the party, administration, trade union and Komsomol aktiv, veterans of the revolution, war and labor, was held in Kazan today to mark the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the town. That exalted award was conferred for the great successes achieved by the working people of the capital of Tataria in economic and cultural construction, active participation in the revolutionary movement, and a substantial contribution to ensuring the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was warmly welcomed by those gathered, and spoke at the meeting. He said:

[Begin Vorotnikov recording] Dear comrades; I convey to you with great satisfaction the kindest congratulations and the best wishes of Comrade Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. [applause] Konstantin Ustinovich asked me to express his sincere gratitude to all of you for your inspired and self-sacrificing labor. He expressed his firm conviction that the people of Kazan will always be faithful to the remarkable traditions of their town, showing examples of high organization and labor activity in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party in the post-war period, Kazan became one of the big industrial and cultural centers of the country. The town is producing articles that are well known both in the country and abroad. They are powerful compressors, refrigerators, airliners, and engines for them, helicopters, various instruments, computers, medical equipment, and tools. The socialist reforms have radically transformed the appearance of the town. More than 50 percent of all capital investments in the town are now directed at the construction of housing, nursery schools, schools, hospitals, trade and communal and public service buildings.

In the 9th, 10th, and first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, more than 5.2 million square meters of residential floor space has been handed over. This has enabled almost 50 percent of the inhabitants of Kazan to improve their housing conditions.

Kazan is rightly called a town of study, a town of science. The example of Kazan clearly shows the abundant spiritual fruits of the Leninist cultural revolution in the USSR. Literature and art are actively and fruitfully developing in your town, displaying the bright originality of national colors, in a particularly notable process of beneficial interaction, mutual influence, and mutual enrichment of the fraternal cultures of the peoples of the USSR.

But it is not only in the sphere of culture that the farsighted Leninist nationalities policy finds its expression. The friendship of peoples -- our main spiritual riches -- is being forged in labor, in creation, in the strivings of people of all nations and ethnic groups toward their common great aim.

Our country is scaling qualitatively new heights in economic and social progress. We are moving toward the 27th CPSU Congress, which is to adopt a new edition of the party's program and will define the main lines of economic and social development of the country for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period until the year 2000. The concrete and thorough resolution of these problems has become -- in the light of the directives of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko -- an immediate and topical task for all party, administrative, and economic bodies.

Socialist Tatarstan is confidently marching into the future in the united general formation of the Soviet peoples. From now on, its capital, the town of Kazan, will also be vividly shining in the constellation of the order-bearing towns of the country. From the bottom of my heart, allow me once again to congratulate all of you, all the working people of Kazan, on the conferring of the highest state award, and to express my conviction that you will continue to show that you are up to the great creative tasks set before you by the party, that you will always be patriots of our socialist fatherland. I wish all of you good health, peace, and happiness! [applause] [end recording]

Then Comrade Vorotnikov read the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on conferring upon Kazan the Order of Lenin. To tempestuous applause, he fixed the award to the banner of the town.

RESOLUTION ON RAYON, CITY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED

PM221118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the Further Improvement of the Activity of Rayon and City Newspapers."

The resolution notes that the rayon and city newspapers, as the most mass-based publications of the Soviet press, take an active part in the working people's communist education and mobilize them to the successful implementation of the CPSU's economic and social policy.

These publications' prestige and popularity have increased markedly. At the same time, many of them do not satisfy readers in every respect, give poor coverage of local life and the party organizations' multifaceted activity, and try to copy central and oblast publications. A number of newspapers reveal only superficially and schematically the spiritual world of urban and rural workers and rarely publish working people's letters. Often their pages are filled with reports on sessions and conferences and reprints from other publications.

The standard of party leadership of rayon and city newspapers does not always meet the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. Some party gorkoms and raykoms do not make full use of their press organs' organizational and educational potential to mobilize the working people to the solution of socioeconomic tasks, fail to give them proper support in enhancing the effectiveness of items on specific problems, and do not give a principled assessment of cases where criticism is ignored or suppressed. The pernicious practice of petty tutelage of editorial offices and the diversion of journalists from their immediate duties has not been eradicated.

The rayon press is experiencing a shortage of qualified cadres. The existing system for training journalists is not oriented toward the priority satisfaction of the requirements of rayon and city newspapers. Not all party and soviet organs display proper concern for the development of the local press' material and technical base or the improvement of working and daily living conditions for editorial office and printing plant workers.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to take steps to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the activity of the rayon and city press. The CPSU Central Committee resolution points out that the press' main task is the in-depth explanation of the party's domestic and foreign policy and the mobilization of the working people to the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee June and December (1983) and February (1984) Plenums.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the rayon and city newspapers are an important link in the Soviet press system, an effective instrument for the party committees in exercising political leadership of the economic, social, and cultural development of rayons and cities, a powerful means for the masses' communist education and the formation of public opinion, and an irreplaceable source of information about local life.

The party gorkoms and raykoms must improve the standard of leadership of their newspapers, skillfully direct their activity, actively support publications propagandizing the best examples of economic and educational work and revealing shortcomings, and seek a prompt, businesslike response to them. They must make strict demands on officials with an incorrect attitude toward critical items in newspapers. They must improve work in selecting, placing, and educating journalist cadres. They must pay special attention to the ideological and political tempering of journalists and the improvement of their professional skill and the formation in them of a sense of party responsibility and principledness. They must more extensively practice regular meetings between leading party and soviet workers and editorial collectives and volunteer journalists and provide them with information concerning topical questions of the life of rayons and cities. They must be constantly concerned to improve the material and daily living conditions of editorial office and printing plant workers.

The union republic Communist Party Central Committees and the CPSU kraykoms and obkoms have been granted the right to change the volume and frequency of publication of rayon and city newspapers within the limits of their allotted annual paper stock.

The rayon and city newspaper editorial offices are called on:

To focus their efforts on covering the activity of the labor collectives of rayons and cities in implementing the key national economic, sociopolitical, and educational tasks set by the party. To reveal in depth the content of the primary party organizations' organizational and ideological educational work. To promote by every means the consolidation of organizations, order, and discipline and the development of working people's labor and political initiative;

To cover broadly and comprehensively the course of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets, the raising of labor productivity, the reduction of the prime cost of output and the improvement of its quality, and the observance of contract commitments. To struggle persistently to save all types of resources, semifinished and raw materials, energy, and to introduce financial autonomy, the team contract, and other progressive forms of organizing labor;

To focus attention on the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex in fulfilling the Food Program and on topical problems of the countryside's socioconsumer and cultural restructuring;

On the basis of specific examples close to the reader, to propagandize and assert the Soviet way of life and norms of communist morality. To create an atmosphere of intolerance toward instances of disorderliness and irresponsibility, avoidance of socially useful labor, abuse of official position, embezzlement of public property, drunkenness and hooliganism, and phenomena of an antisocialist nature;

To inform the population of rayons and cities regularly of the work of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and law enforcement organs and the decisions they take, and of the most important local news and events;

To constantly strengthen editorial offices' ties with readers and the volunteer correspondent aktiv and to attentively treat working people's proposals and critical remarks. To hold open letters days and readers' conferences and to publish items in newspapers by party, soviet, and economic leaders answering questions that perturb the population.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education has been instructed to develop and implement measures providing for the improvement of the tuition and educational process at university faculties and departments of journalism in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and for their orientation toward training cadres primarily for rayon and city newspapers. The party gorkoms and raykoms and USSR Journalists Union organizations must make broader use of the special dispatch of working and rural young people displaying an inclination to work in the press to study at journalism faculties and departments.

TASS and the republican news agencies have been asked to put in order the provision of topical and interesting news and illustrative material to the editorial offices of rayon, city, combined [obedinennyye] and okrug newspapers, taking into account their geophysical zones and specific economic features. The Political Literature Publishing House and the "Mysl" Publishing House must organize the publication of a "journalist's library."

The union republic Communist Party Central Committees, the party kraykoms and obkoms, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, the krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and the USSR Ministry of Communications have been requested to develop the most rational schemes for a given region for the development of the material and technical base for rayon, city, and combined newspapers for 1986 through 1995, aiming, where the necessary conditions exist, to gradually transfer the publication of rayon, city, and combined newspapers to republican, kray, oblast, city, or interrayon printing plants and to remove printing enterprises from unsuitable premises.

With a view to the fuller provision of information for the population, it is recommended that the publication of advertisements and announcements be practiced more extensively in rayon and city newspapers.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS HYDROCARBONS UNIT

PM221121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the construction and assimilation of a large-tonnage aromatic hydrocarbon production unit at the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry's Omsknefteorgsintez Production Association.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you on a great labor victory -- the completion of the construction and assimilation of a large complex for the production of aromatic hydrocarbons.

The commissioning of this large-tonnage production unit, which is distinguished by a high level of efficiency and the good quality of its output, creates a sound basis for supplying associated industrial sectors with raw materials and will help to increase consumer goods production. The new complex incorporates advanced experience in planning, organizing the construction of, launching, and assimilating complicated petrochemical production units. The high quality of the construction work and installation of equipment has enabled the comprehensive manufacturing units to successfully reach the design indicators. Apartment blocks and social, cultural, and consumer facilities have also been commissioned here in addition to industrial projects.

Your success is the result of well organized and intensive work by construction workers, installation workers, and operators, the introduction of advanced methods of labor organization, widespread socialist competition, and purposeful organizational and mass political work by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the collectives of construction workers and operators, in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, will successfully cope with the state plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted for 1984.

We wish you, dear comrades, good health and new success in labor for the good of our great motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee.

BIRTHDAY OF STALIN PURGE VICTIM MARKED

PM221347 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 14 June in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a 14,00-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Colonel Prof N. Azovtsev, retired, entitled "Yan Gamarnik. On the 90th Anniversary of His Birth."

Azovtsev traces the life and career of Yan Borisovich Gamarnik as organizer of the Red Army in the Ukraine and, from 1929, chief of the Red Army Main Political Directorate, member of the USSR Revolutionary Military Council, and responsible editor of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, lauding him as "loyal Leninist who struggled actively for the implementation of party policy in the sphere of military building."

The author makes no mention of the manner or date of Gamarnik's death, and concludes: "Za.B. Gamarnik lives forever in the people's memory as a loyal son of the Leninist party, fearless fighter for its cause, and eminent party, state, and military figure of the land of the soviets."

JEWISH AUTONOMOUS OBLAST MARKS ANNIVERSARY

LD231511 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Birobidzhan, Soviet Far East June 23 TASS -- The formation of the Jewish Autonomous Region 50 years ago was a striking example of the implementation of the Leninist policy of nationalities. One of the most rightless in Czarist Russia, the Jewish nation after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has got a true motherland for the first time and become an equal among equals in the fraternal association of the USSR's peoples.

The Birobidzhan region and city CPSU committees and region and city soviets of people's deputies held a meeting here to mark the region's 50 years. All working people of the Jewish Autonomous Region, whose banner bears the Order of Lenin and the Order of Peoples' Friendship, were wholeheartedly congratulated on the anniversary by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

A report titled "50 Years of the Jewish Autonomous Region" was made at the meeting by Lev Shapiro, an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Birobidzhan region party committee. Both Shapiro and other speakers who took the floor after him warmly thanked the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for their constant concern for the region's working people and for their high appraisal of their achievements and assured them that the region's working people will continue to work selflessly to carry out the party's policy and make a worthy contribution to the enhancement of the USSR's might and to the great cause of communist construction.

A mass rally will be held in Birobidzhan, the administrative centre of the Jewish Autonomous Region, on June 24, which will be devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Badge of Honour to the city. The order was conferred on Birobidzhan for the successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural fields and for their contribution to the economic development of the Soviet Far East.

The celebrations will include theatrical shows and concerts in stadiums, streets and parks, which will involve tens of professional and amateur talent performing groups.

Leadership Bodies' Message

PM251145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Jewish Autonomous Oblast CPSU Obkom and the Jewish Autonomous Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers warmly greet and congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and all working people of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast on the 50th anniversary of its formation.

The Great October Socialist Revolution brought Jewish working people deliverance from social oppression and discrimination and opened up broad opportunities for their all-around development. The formation of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast was the real embodiment of Lenin's nationalities policy, and met with a wide international response. Jewish working people, being equal members of the united family of the Soviet Union's peoples, acquired their own statehood with the formation of the autonomous oblast.

In the course of its existence, thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the oblast has become a developed economic region of the Far East, with large-scale industry and mechanized agriculture. During the Great Patriotic War years, the oblast's working people, together with all the Soviet people, selflessly defended the socialist motherland. In the postwar years, the oblast created and further developed enterprises in agricultural machine building, the electrical equipment industry, mining, light industry, and other sectors of industry whose output is well known in many countries. The oblast is making a substantial contribution to the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad. A multisector agriculture is developing successfully. Radical transformations have taken place in the sphere of culture, education, and health care. The working people's well-being is increasing steadily.

All this serves as vivid evidence of the great vitality of the Soviet state and social system, the triumph of the CPSU's wise nationalities policy, and the indissoluble friend friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the great soviet land.

Together with all the Soviet people, the oblast's working people are working tirelessly to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They are fighting persistently for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the further upsurge of the economy and culture.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that under the leadership of the oblast party organization, the Jewish Autonomous Oblast's working people will continue to work selflessly to implement party policy and make a worthy contribution to strengthening the might of our multinational state and to the great cause of communist building.

Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all nations and ethnic groups of the soviet land!

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the CPSU -- inspirer and organizer of all the Soviet people's victories!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

PROSECUTION SERVICE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TASKS

PM251327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Important Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Voronezh -- Tasks of further improving work with prosecutor's office cadres in the light of the decisions of the June (1983) and February and April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenums and speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko were discussed at an all-union conference held on 20 June in this city.

The keynote and other speakers -- USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov and leading staff of prosecutor's office organs in union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts -- concentrated mainly on questions of further strengthening socialist legality, law and order, discipline, and organization and increasing the role of prosecutor's office personnel in this.

V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, participated in the conference work.

BAKU MEETING NOTES CONSUMER GOODS SHORTCOMINGS

LD231655 Moscow Doemstic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] An Azerbaijan party-economic aktiv took place in Baku today. Tasks for increasing production and improving quality and the range of consumer goods in the light of the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the theses and conclusions contained in Comrade Chernenko's speech were discussed.

It was noted at the meeting that industrial production is developing an an accelerated rate in the republic and the quality and range of consumer goods is improving. Annually, some 1,000 new models, fashions, and kinds of output are produced. Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers stressed that many of the republic's party, administrative, and economic organs have started to deal more specifically with questions of the production of consumer goods.

At the same time, the volume of their output and quality do not yet fully satisfy the needs of the population. Attention to observance of discipline concerning deliveries, the effective use of production capacities, and the large-scale distribution of progressive forms of labor organization needs to be intensified.

MOSCOW OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RAIL CARGO THEFT

LD251537 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0910 GMT on 25 June, in its "Man and Law" program, carries a 20-minute talk by (Dmitriy Ivanovich Trusov), Moscow transportation procurator, on reliable and intact delivery of machinery for rural areas. He points out that cases of misappropriation of machinery and parts during rail transportation are not yet a thing of the past, although the situation regarding theft en route has improved somewhat over the last 3 years. "However," he says, "in April of this year, at Bekasovo Station, Moscow Oblast, it was established during a check on the state of vehicles and machinery that of 15 machines that had arrived on 3 flatcars, 3 had been dismantled and damaged; the windshield of 1 had been broken and its tarpaulin and spare tire removed; while 2 others lacked their tool boxes and batteries. On the same day, another machine on a flatcar from a different train turned out not to be in working order." (Trusov) then cites further instances of this type. He continues: "In the first quarter of this year alone, small parts were removed from 554 machines and the glass broken on 514 machines on the Moscow railway." He notes that the railway incurs considerable losses by paying compensation for the failure to deliver the machinery intact, with the loss to the national economy being even greater in terms of the damage done to the Food Program by delays in delivery of agricultural machinery.

He says that it is often pointed out in the press that the lack of spare parts for cars and the lack of facilities for servicing private cars is one factor contributing to misappropriation of machinery being transported to rural areas. (Trusov) says: "This makes the railway attractive for all sorts of swindlers and rogues who want to make their living by selling at inflated prices -- vehicle machinery stolen from railway flatcars.

"Legal and public procuracy experience shows that the spare parts and parts stolen during transport are those suitable for passenger cars exclusively." He points out that agricultural machinery having standard parts, headlamps and so forth, are also the target of such thefts, doing grave damage to the national economy.

After discussing the role of territorial law and order organs, transportation procurator's offices, and internal affairs organs working in transportation in the struggle against thefts of and damage to machinery during railway transportation, (Trusov) says: "It is especially unfortunate when juveniles are involved in thefts of vehicle parts. They themselves are unlikely to have any need of wheels, parts, sets of tools for cars, tractors, and other machinery. It is quite obvious that adults are behind them, buying the stolen goods from them and thereby inciting juveniles to crime." He points out that a group of 16-year olds was recently apprehended in Moscow Oblast following thefts of machinery, and those who incited them to crime were also punished.

He says that much attention is being paid to theft prevention by instituting a watch on freight cars and volunteer militia raids. (Trusov) notes: "In the first quarter of this year alone, 113 cases of theft were prevented on the Moscow railway, and state property worth over R135,000 was returned." He concludes by saying that vigilance must be stepped up on the part of all citizens, not just railway workers. He then cites cases of thieves being caught red-handed thanks to speedy work by citizens.

ARMENIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET PROMOTES OFFICIAL

CF251895 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 10 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet has approved the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree adopted on 25 January 1984 appointing Comrade Vladimir Migran Movsisyan as first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and relieving him of his duties as deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

[Signed] B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M. Bakhchynyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. 9 June 1984, Yerevan city.

LIGACHEV ATTENDS UZBEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

KD250948 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Information report on the plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party [UZCP] Central Committee:

The 16th Plenum of the UZCP Central Committee took place on 23 June 1984. The question under review concerned the tasks of republican party organizations for strengthening party and state discipline and improving the work with cadres in the light of the decisions taken at the 26th party congress, the February and April 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the directives of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report was presented by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the UZCP Central Committee. The following comrades took part in the debate:

Musakhanov, first secretary of the Tashkent party obkom; Zheleznov, electric fitter in the Tashkent Imeni Oktyabrskoy Revolyutsii Works; Amanov, general director of the Kommunizm Production Agro-industrial Association in Sariasiyskiy Rayon; Dzhurabekov, minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Uzbek SSR [UZSSR]; Turapov,

first secretary of the Kashka Darya party obkom; Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the UZSSR Council of Ministers; Petrov, director of the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine; Golovin, chairman of the UZSSR Committee for State Security; Ashuraliyev, first secretary of Samarkand party obkom; Prashelov, secretary of the party committee in Construction Trust No 159 of Glavtashkentstroy; Kamalov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR party committee; Afganiyeva, first secretary of the Gizhduvanskiy party raykom; Radzhabov, first secretary of the Namangan party obkom; Sirazhdinov, rector of the Tashkent State University Imeni Lenina; Abdullayeva, secretary of the UZCP Central Committee; Shagazatov, first secretary of the Dzhizak party obkom; Yermolayeva, master worker in the Fergana Textiles Combine; Kayumov, chairman of the UZSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; and Allamuradov, first secretary of the Komsomol of Uzbekistan.

Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum and made a speech. The plenum adopted a detailed decision on the discussed question. The plenum reviewed organizational questions. Comrade Khaydurov, chairman of the UZSSR Committee for People's Control, was elected candidate member of the Bureau of the UZCP Central Committee.

The following appointments were confirmed:

Comrade Kletov, as chief of Administrative Organs Department at the UZCP Central Committee; and Comrade Khaytarov, as administrator in the Administration of Affairs Department of the UZCP Central Committee.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were Comrade Magevnichenko, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department in the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Smirnov, chief of center in the Organizational Party Work Department in the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades (Legostayev) and Ponomarev, senior officials in the CPSU Central Committee.

With this, the plenum of the UZCP Central Committee ended its work.

LATVIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD231921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum took place today in Riga. Tasks of the republican party organization in perfecting style and methods of activity in the light of the decisions of the February and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the requirements expressed in the speeches of Comrade Chernenko were discussed.

In the report of Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and in speeches, it was noted that the activity of party raykoms and gorkoms is being characterized more and more by efficiency, concentration, and a creative approach to tasks. Together with them, it was noted at the plenum that processes taking place in the economy are not yet being deeply analyzed everywhere. The functions of party, state, and economic organs are not being clearly demarcated everywhere. Participants in the plenum focused attention on the need to more persistently perfect the style, forms, and methods of organizational and political work and to raise the effectiveness of party leadership in the economic and public life of the republic.

LENINGRAD GORKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS

LD212059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom took place today. It discussed the work of party organizations on the continued perfecting of socialist competition aimed at early fulfillment of the year's tasks and those of the 5-year period as a whole. Comrade Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad party gorkom, took part in the work of the plenum. Our correspondent Matvey Frolov reports:

[Frolov] The discussion at the plenum was detailed and principled. In both the report and in the speeches by party activists, there was discussion of achievements, and the successes of the people of Leningrad are significant. It is sufficient to say that since the beginning of the year, marketed production has been almost R70 million above plan, and that the increase in the volume of production has been achieved by means of increased labor productivity.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD251737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Summary] A conference of economic officials, secretaries of party organizations and enterprises in Moscow and heads of ministries and departments was held in the capital today to review the progress of the wide-scale economic experiment being conducted in a number of industries to raise the efficiency of the country's national economy. It was noted that the experiment has significantly improved management work in collectives. "A speech was made at the conference by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom."

SHCHERBITSKIY AT UKRAINE MEETING ON CONSTRUCTION

AU221303 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Summary] "At a meeting attended by ministerial and departmental leaders, obkom secretaries (?in charge of construction), and responsible functionaries of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently examined plans for further improvements in the planning, organization, and control of capital construction, and additional steps aimed at the fulfillment of the plans for putting into service production capacities, houses, and facilities for social and service purposes.

"Reports were delivered by Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Grechko, Shchepetilnikov, Borisovskiy, and Cherep, ministers."

"In the reports and speeches, it was noted that the collectives of the republic's construction organizations have been contributing a significant part in accomplishing tasks stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, and from the directives given by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, on capital construction."

"The great effect was emphasized of the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving the planning, organization, and control of capital construction on the organization of work in all fields of construction.

While taking concrete steps to implement the theses of this document, the republic's construction combines, trusts, ministries, departments, planning, financial, and supply organs are obligated to do their utmost to fulfill the constructive plans set for 1984, to ensure that forces and resources are concentrated on projects that are about to be commissioned, and on overcoming the lag.

"Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, participated in the examination of the aforesaid issues and took the floor."

LIGACHEV PAYS VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN 18-23 JUNE

LD231451 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] From 18-23 June, Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stayed in Uzbekistan. He visited enterprises and organizations of Tashkent, Bukhara, and Samarkand Oblasts, visited the Tashkent textiles combine, the Bukhara cotton-ginning works, the Leninskiy Put Kolkhoz in Kommunisticheskiy Rayon in Tashkent Oblast, and the (Taka)-Kurgan water reservoir in Samarkand Oblast.

In Gazli, which had been hit by an earthquake, be acquainted himself with the work of the Gazlineftegazdobycha Production Association, and with the progress of restoration work, especially housing construction.

During his visit, Comrade Ligachev also toured housing estates, visited consumer service and trade enterprises and working people's apartments.

In Bukhara and Samarkand Obkoms, Comrade Ligachev met with members of the oblast committee bureaus and secretaries of raykoms and gorkoms. In conversations with party workers and with workers, collective farmers, specialists and managers, there was discussion of topical questions connected with the practical solution of socio-economic tasks in the republic raised by the 26th party congress and by subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Chernenko. It was stressed that the successful implementation of the tasks posed by the party depend to a decisive extent on party influence in all links of the republic's national economy; a substantial improvement in work with cadres; the further strengthening of party, state and labor discipline; a more insistent struggle against negative phenomena; and ensuring a unity of words and deeds at all work sectors.

Comrade Ligachev was accompanied on his visit to the republic by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek party Central Committee.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS NINTH SESSION

GF251736 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 10 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The second round of the 9th session of the 10th convoction of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet was held on 9 June.

At the rostrum were Comrades K.S. Demirchyan; B.Y. Sarkisov; F.T. Sarkisyan; G.N. Andreyev; K.L. Dallaykyan; V.B. Calumyan; G.G. Gambaryan; G.M. Voskanyan; S.M. Petrosyan; A.O. Topuzyan; M.G. Arutyunyan; M.G. Muradyan; M.A. Yuzbashyan; and L.G. Saakyan; B.B. Masyokas, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commision's Work Department; the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium structure; and the republic's officials.

At the second session the deputies continued to review measures to realize the public education and professional school reform in light of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions and those of the first session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Participating in the exchange of views on the report were Deputies A.F. Dzulgakyan (Leninakan City Teryan Ogruk); E.B. Agayan, (Yerevan City D. Demirchyan Ogruk); N.B. Saakyan, chairman of Artik Rayon Soviet of people's deputies executive committee; S.A. Mikayelyan (Yerevan City Kanaker Ogruk); and Y.I. Khachykyan (Koris City Urban Ogruk).

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision on the issue.

Following that, the deputies reviewed the third issue on the agenda. Deputy E.M. Mirzoyan, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Education and Culture Commission, gave a report on the work of the commission in light of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions. The review of the question was participated in by Deputies G.G. Muradyan (Yerevan City Dzertchynsk Ogruk); A.G. Gazaryan (Yerevan City Machine-tool Building Ogruk); and M.G. Khachyatryan (Yerevan City Sevastopol Ogruk).

A decision was unanimously adopted on the report of the Supreme Soviet Education and Culture Commission.

Deputy M.M. Bakhchynyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reported to the session on the establishment of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees, and corresponding decrees and decisions were adopted.

With regard to the issuance of the inquiry of a group of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies during the previous session and on the instructions of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, F.G. Petrosyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, gave a report.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a decision in accordance with the question by and adopted the report of deputy F.G. Petrosyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, on the course of fulfillment of residential plans and on the additional measures taken by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers to fulfill the residential construction plans for the entire 5-year plan period and the improvement of their quality.

The agenda issues of the session finished. The chairman, S.K. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, declared closed the 9th session of the 10th convocation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet.

CHATKALSKIY RAYON TO BE PART OF OSHSKAYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 16 May on page 1 carries a 25-word decree stating that the Chatkalskiy Rayon, previously under the administration of Talasskaya Oblast, is now to fall under the dominion of the Oshskaya Oblast.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES EASTERN REGION DEVELOPMENT

PM251340 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Interview with Academician N. Shilo, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far Eastern Scientific Center Presidium, by own correspondent Yu Balakirev in Khabarovsk carried under the rubric "Today's Interview": "Far East: Development Strategy" -- date not specified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] An All-Union scientific and practical conference on the problems of developing the production forces of the Far East Economic Region opened yesterday in Khabarovsk. Many leading scientists, specialists, party and economic leaders, and representatives of a number of ministries and departments are taking part in this work. Today, Academician N. Shilo, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far Eastern Scientific Center Presidium, talks at our correspondent's request about the conference's goals and the questions submitted for its discussion:

[Shilo] The conference is called upon to discuss the main propositions of the "Far East" long-term targeted comprehensive program, the scientist said. As is well known, a recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session stressed the importance of elaborating the main directions of the country's economic and social development for the forthcoming 5-year plan and the period through the year 2000. "Concern for man with his growing material and cultural needs," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "must be at the center of our plans for the future." This party directive determines all our forecasts and proposals. It is in the social sphere that ways of solving many regional problems have their beginning. In particular, the issue of the growth and stabilization of the Far East's population and of further increasing its manpower resources is still topical. That is why proposals for the accelerated creation of higher living standards for Far Eastern people have been submitted for discussion at the conference.

Today 85 percent of the Far East's population lives in cities. This situation requires both a fundamental change in the attitude to the city development and paying special attention to developing the countryside. Fundamental ideas on this score are formulated in the social subprograms "Manpower Resources," "Health," "Environmental Protection," and a number of others.

[Balakirev] Similar kray and oblast scientific and practical conferences have already been held. But we're now talking about an enormous region. What is notable about the way tasks are posed here?

[Shilo] Even now you often hear it said that the program for developing the country's eastern regions is first and foremost about resources. Yes, these regions are rich in minerals and biological resources, which justifies a certain specialization. However, the development of the region's material and technical base must not be linked solely to the volume of natural resources extracted. The most important factor now is to increase the economy's efficiency, to improve territorial and intersectorial management, and to strengthen centralized leadership of the economy.

In practice we repeatedly encounter an absence of mutual understanding between local organs and ministries. The sectorial approach to planning, which leads, in particular, to a chronic lag in developing processing facilities and other imbalances, gives rise to many disagreements. Extractive production units are the only winners because it is profitable to extract raw materials, especially unique ones that are in short supply.

But the state often loses as a result of this imbalance. The "Far East" program is designed precisely to coordinate the siting of production units belonging to individual ministries and departments with All-Union interests.

[Balakirev] Judging by the list of reports presented at the conference, they thoroughly substantiate ways of developing ferrous metallurgy, power engineering, the food, fishing, and timber complex, and transport links. But as a geologist, Nikolay Alekseyevich, tell me whether we can expect new discoveries linked with raw material resources in our region?

[Shilo] I think that in the future, our region may become a major base for extracting hydrocarbon raw materials. As is well known, major oil reserves have been discovered on the Sakhalin shelf. We also have considerable hopes for the Bering shelf and the continental shallows of the Sea of Okhotsk. The Sea of Okhotsk is not only a site for future oil extraction; the energy of its waves can be tapped with the help of a unique tidal hydroelectric power station with a capacity of up to 100 million kilowatts, whose design is being developed by Leningrad specialists.

[Balakirev] Science has always played a great role in developing the eastern regions. What tasks is it faced with today?

[Shilo] The Far Eastern economic region is an extremely complicated complex. The forthcoming stage of its development requires qualitatively new solutions from us that will make it possible to achieve the highest results with the least expenditure of human labor. Correspondingly, it is also a question of a higher level of intensification and industrialization in science. A long-term program for developing scientific research, increasing its effectiveness, and accelerating the implementation of its results was defined in the well known resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which examined the activity of the Far Eastern scientific center. This program, enriched by the decisions of recent CPSU Central Committee plenums, is the basis for our plans for accelerating scientific and technical progress in the region.

TYUMEN OBLAST OIL RECOVERY ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED

LD212128 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] Krasnoleninskneftegaz Association, Tyumen Oblast, has overfulfilled the annual socialist pledge for above-plan oil recovery. The association is conducting the development of a group of young deposits of the so-called Krasnoleninsk anticline. The future town of (Niagn) is the center of the promising new area and a kind of bridgehead for the oil recovery workers. The job here is complicated. Drilling is heavy work. However, production wells are increasing all the time and thus the Krasnoleninskneftegaz Association's share in the total flow of Tyumen oil is becoming increasingly appreciable.

The third Tyumen billion barrels of oil is expected this autumn, but almost five times less time will be needed for its extraction. Tyumen's oil sector today produces 1 million tons of valuable hydrocarbon raw materials per 24 hours.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS ON WEATHER, CROPS

PM260908 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jun 84 p 3

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist N. Ignatova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the second 10-day period of June, the weather was cold and mostly rainy over almost the entire European part of the USSR. The heaviest rainfall (25-50 mm and more in places) was observed in the Carpathian and a number of northern oblasts of the Ukraine, in Belorussia, Lithuania, the south of the Northwest Region, in the Central Region, the northern half of the Volga-Vyatka Region, in the east of the Northern Region, the south and west of the Urals Region, and northern half of the Volga Region, and in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus.

The development of winter crops over the greater part of the territory is approximately a week ahead of the year-on-year average. In the southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus, winter barley has ripened, while in certain rayons winter wheat has also been observed to reach the waxy ripeness stage. Winter crops have reached the milky ripeness stage south of a line running through Vinnitsa, Chernigov, Orel, Penza, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg. Rye and wheat grain has also been observed to reach the milky ripeness stage in some fields in Moscow Oblast -- almost 3 weeks earlier than usual.

The advent of the main phases of development of the early spring grain crops is 5-12 days ahead of the annual average in the majority of regions, and in the Baltic republics and Belorussia it is 15-20 days in advance. The spring barley has ripened in the Crimean Oblast, the south of Rostov Oblast, and Stavropol Kray. Barley grain has reached the milky ripeness stage in the southeastern half of the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem Region, the northern half of Rostov Oblast, and the southwest of Volgograd Oblast.

The northern border for tillering early spring grain crops ran through Tallinn, Bryansk, Vladimir, Gorkiy, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg. Leaf formation on corn continued everywhere. In the south of the Central Region and in the Volga autonomous republics, flower clusters have begun to form on buckwheat, while in the Ukraine and the southeast of the Central Chernozem Region buckwheat continued to flower. Panicles appeared on millet in Zaporozhy, Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, and Rostov Oblasts and in the North Caucasus. Sunflowers began to form flower clusters in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the lower Volga Region, and the southern Urals Region.

Cherries have ripened 10-15 days earlier than average in the southern half of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga Region (south of Saratov). The young fruit is ripening in the more northern regions. The low temperature and the relatively high air moisture level have contributed to the spread of fruit diseases. The lack of warmth, with heavy precipitation and particularly low nighttime temperatures, even in those regions where there have been no frosts, have disrupted biochemical processes in heat-loving vegetable plants (cucumbers and tomatoes). In the southern half of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the lower Volga Region (south of Volgograd) and the North Caucasus, cucumbers have flowered.

Warm weather set in at the start of the 10 days in the arable farming regions of Siberia and north Kazakhstan. The average air temperature over the 10-day period was 2-5 degrees higher than the annual average. The maximum air temperature was 25-33 degrees centigrade. Plant development accelerated, but because of the preceding cold period, it is still somewhat behind the annual average. The rain that fell over most of the territory had a beneficial effect on root formation, the growth of additional shoots, and the development of early spring grain crops.

It has been hot in the republics of Central Asia and south Kazakhstan. Wheat and barley there have ripened. At the end of the 10 days, cotton had begun to flower in some fields in Mary Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Kurgan-Tyube, and Kulyab Oblasts. The cherry, sweet cherry and apricot harvest continued. Summer varieties of apples ripened in a number of places. In south Turkmenia, tomatoes reached to full ripeness stage, while in other republics they have reached the green or blanched [blanzhevaya] stage.

Vegetable harvesting is under way. The alfalfa crop is forming for the third cut.

NURIYEV, BAYBAKOV ATTEND KALUGA SEMINAR

PM221140 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent V. Anikeyev report" "All-Russian Seminar at Agricultural Training Center"]

[Text] Kaluga Oblast -- Deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, chairmen of oblispolkoms and Councils of Ministers of the RSFSR's autonomous republics, and secretaries of obkoms and kraykoms attending a session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet showed great interest in acquainting themselves with a waste-free system of feed procurement and utilization on the Lenin Kolkhoz in Kaluga Oblast's Zhukovskiy Rayon. Everything new that is now at the disposal of modern Soviet agricultural production has been concentrated here into a kind of training center. It is also interesting that they have done a great deal actually on the spot through their own efforts.

Various methods, involving a full range of machinery, are used in the grass harvest.

The following took part in the seminar's work: A.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan; L.V. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and CPSU Central Committee executives.

USSR TO MARK 30TH YEAR OF ATOMIC ENERGY

LD251246 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- The 30th anniversary of the world's first atomic power station will be marked on June 27, 1984. It was built in the USSR, in the city of Obninsk near Moscow. The scientific concept of the station, its design and all its equipment were developed by Soviet scientists and engineers independently as certain forces in the West tried to "isolate" the USSR scientifically and technologically.

The first Soviet atomic power station had a modest capacity, a mere 5,000 kilowatts. At present the Soviet Union has introduced in serial production atomic generating units each equalling in capacity 200 Obninsk power plants.

During the current five year period (1981-1985) the country will put into operation new atomic power stations with a total capacity of about 25 million kw. An Energy Program recently approved in the USSR envisions that the share of electricity generated by atomic power stations, particularly in the European part of the country, will grow considerably.

Under the Energy Program the mass production of generating units with a capacity of one million kw each will be initiated at the first stage, which will end by the late 1980s-early 1990s. It is planned to increase the aggregate capacity of the atomic power stations in the European part of the USSR by roughly 10 million kw a year.

Atomic power and heat stations generating both electricity and heat for industrial and communal use will begin to be built. In addition, there will appear a system of atomic-powered "boiler rooms" producing steam and hot water. The first power and heat stations and heat supply stations will be built in Odessa, Gorkiy, Volgograd and other major cities.

A major task of the first stage of the Energy Program is the construction of atomic power stations with fast-neutron reactors. Their main advantage is a better use of nuclear fuel. One ton of natural uranium produces in a fast-neutron reactor 30-40 times more power than it does in the reactors now used in world practice.

At the second stage of the Soviet Energy Program, during the 1990's, it is planned to develop experimental thermonuclear synthesis plants. Thermonuclear power engineering is viewed by Soviet scientists as one of the more probable sources of virtually inexhaustible power.

The Soviet program for the development of nuclear power engineering lays special emphasis on safety. Rigid safety regulations were enforced at the Obninsk atomic power station from the start. The reactors now produced by Soviet industry have triple or quadruple emergency protection. Account has been taken of situations with a probability of one-hundred-thousandth of per cent. The dependablity of Soviet generating units has been tested in practice: The atomic reactor installed at the Kozlodui atomic power station in Bulgaria withstood an earthquake measuring eight points on the Richter scale.